IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,064.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
20th Sept.	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	*SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
*5th ,,	*SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
Mar. ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA ...	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "S" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	391 or 415	691 or 732-8
,, LONDON	627 or 628	940-8 or 782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & O	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & O.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & O...	8500*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&O.	7472*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & O.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & O	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O...	8500*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	4,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	805	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and O Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and O Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Limra ...	3,264	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M
Dumra ...	1,695	Thurs. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga ...	3,185	Friday 26th Sept.	6 a.m. direct.	

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Lindula," 3,398 tons, on Tuesday the 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbes, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Umtata	3419	Thursday 2nd Oct
†Induna	3305	,, 16th ,,
†Alameda	3413	,, 30th ,,
†Pirnea	3306	,, 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th. September, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Iloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.....	16th Nov
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	.....	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis ..	3999..	P Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8,00	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	399	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	403	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich ...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	about 1913. 28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	28th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	6846	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	4046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to 1038

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	525
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 632 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back	833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Faogtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Delay)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tililing
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 107, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.":—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano, which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova*, when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the World's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

The BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in by-gone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external case-work speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS:—

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,008
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferospore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 88, Apollo Street.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 612, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CROSSING SLEEPERS, particulars of which may be had on application to the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

2. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required.

Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Victoria Terminus and marked "TENDERS FOR CROSSING SLEEPERS" by noon on the 10th of October 1913

3. Tender forms, Memorandum of conditions and Schedule of sizes can be obtained from the Secretary to the Agent on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms which will be refunded to unsuccessful Tenderers after the disposal of the tenders, and to the successful Tenderers as soon as agreements have been duly executed by them.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANK J. CLARK.
for Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
19th September, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 75,000 MAIN LINE SLEEPERS 9'-6" by 10" by 5", particulars of which may be had on application to the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

2. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required.

Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Victoria Terminus, and marked "TENDERS FOR MAIN LINE SLEEPERS" by noon on the 10th October 1913.

3. Tender forms and Memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms which will be refunded to unsuccessful Tenderers after the disposal of the tenders, and to the successful Tenderers as soon as agreements have been duly executed by them.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
19th September, 1913.

THE SATAK MANGANESE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Satak Manganese Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th of September, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1913.

2. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. F G. Jones, who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th September to 13th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW WALLACE and COY.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay, 19th September, 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

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An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, opposite Mr. Chonnilal Panalal's Bungalow.

(Suit No. 436 of 1907.)

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others—Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others—Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of September 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Mr. K. R. Cama, the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the Walkeshwar Road, on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 2,402 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey No. 7265, 7251 and 7250 with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the West by the property of the late Mr. Soondernath Dinanath Khote, on or towards the North by the property of Narotam Manji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Jekisondas Gangadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs at No. 18. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, arms, and without arm chairs, drawing room chairs, almyrahs, lady's writing table, Jost fan, one Remington typewriter, one lot books and novels, engineering apparatus, microscope, magic lantern with slides, iron single and double bedsteads, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 English-built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.

1 Calcutta-built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.

1 American brake, in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred English brougham by Windover, in very good order.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Punchcullian bay Arab, 8 years, goes well in harness.

1 10-12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated motor-car, in good condition and running order, recently overhauled and painted, complete with side tail lamps, hood, Stepney wheels and tools.

1 Lady's bicycle "Golden Sunbeam" with lamp, pump, tool bag, complete, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kandawadi.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Krishnanath Khote and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dhondnath Raghunath Khote and others .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by order of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama the Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. auctioneers, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 21st September, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

Lot. No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage tennement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Kandewadi Private house without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 462 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 566, Old Survey No. 495 and New Survey No. 7560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 792 and Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by the Kandewady Private Lane, on the West by the Moogbhat Lane on the North by the property of Shamrao Narayan Laud and on the South by the property of Ramrao Bhainanath Dalvi. For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the plantiffs at No. 18, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT TULSI MAIN PIPE CLOSE TO THE DADAR STATION ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. Haji Valli Karim Gadiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st day of September, 1913, at 5 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 29th June, 1912, and expressed to be made between the said Haji Valli Kari Gadiwalla of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the immoveable property situate at Tulsi Main Pipe, close to the Dadar Station Road, in the Island of Bombay, hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate at Tulsi Main Pipe, close to the Dadar Station Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by ad-measurement (1,112) Eleven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4213, New No. 1A-11870, Old Survey

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

No. nil, New Survey No. 1A-1884, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3593 (1), Street No. 1055, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the moiety of ground belonging to the said mortgagor and agreed to be sold to Husein Miya Balu Miya, and beyond that by the ground of Damodar Atmaram, on or towards the east by Municipal passage and water channel close to Tulsi water Main Pipe, on or towards the south by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Jarbai Jamsedji K. Desai and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, vendor's Attorneys, at their office in 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

DAILY EXPORTS—SPT. 19.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—2,009 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Caspian s—7125 cwts cotton seed, 4000 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co; 1920 cwts myrambolams, Kalyandas Bros; 1100 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Monarch s—1254 cwts rapeseed, R S Forage; 9000 cwts crushed bones, 450 cwts bone meal, J. Livingstone and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts rape seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 53 cwts bulls, 28 cwts cows, 4 cwts. calves, A de Miranda; 207 bales W Wolf and sons.

Inverkip s—500 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2000 cwts mowra seed, C Boggiano and Co; 198 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co; 180 bales cotton, 240 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

Bulgarian s—27,600 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Prince s—6000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Prince s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 480 cwts ground nut cakes, K Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts myrambolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Liebenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, Ninive s—119 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 372 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 200 cwts kirkee, S Fitz and Co; 950 cwts weed seed, Baner and Krause 1481 cwts groundnut oilcake, R Jeewandas and Co; 24,265 mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsin Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 19.

Steamer Clan Lindsay from Glasgow Agent.—James Finlay and Co. 20 kegs acetic acid, 56 cases sulphuric acid, 200 double bags glanbersalt, 15 cases cloride of zinc, 20 cases washing soda, 53 drums caustic soda, 1 barrel silicate of soda, 98 double bags starch, 3 cases rope, 2 cases twine, 3 cases locks, 1 case glass globe, 16 bags sago flour, 25 hogsheeds ale, 30 cases beer, 25 cases rum, 310 cases 2 casks 4 hogsheeds whisky, 76 cases wine, 1 case sherry, 5 cases oilcloth, 8 casks pitch cement, 14 barrels turkey red oil, 44 barrels 5 cases lubricating oil, 30 drums oil, 10 cases colour, 1,709 kegs 40 drums 1 case paint, 601 bales newspapers, 307 bales 22 cases paper, 30 trusses packing paper, 2 cases 1 truss buffalo pickers, 8 cases butter, 4 cases lard' 35 cases biscuits, 100 double bags salt, 127 cases confectionery, 5 cases toilet soap, 1,850 boxes 72 cases 3 casks 1 barrel soap, 74 casks tiles, 2 bales jute cloth, 6 cases umbrellas, 100 bales cotton, 8 cases hosiery, 10 bales blankets, 20 cases ginger all, 33 bales tallow, 5 bales 1 case dyed cotton goods, 115 cases bleached cotton goods, 259 cases 232 bales cotton, yarn, 6 bales 52 coils cotton rope, 2314 cases 1,196 bales cotton goods, 102 bales 65 cases 3 trusses woolen goods, 39 bales 71 cases cotton and woolen goods, 1 case silk and woolen goods, 6 cases silk and cotton goods, 11 cases, artificial silk goods, 5 cases silk thread, 1 case linen goods.

Steamer Enrenfels from Hamburg Agents—W and Graham and Co. 5 casks bicarbonate of potash, 5 casks sulphur, 7 casks manganese ore, 46 cases sulphuric ether, 21 cases muriatic acid, 1 double bag carbonated of lime 3 casks hydrochloric acid, 3 casks nitrick acid, 1 case sulphuric acid, 170 drums calsion carbide, 20 cases sulphide of soda, 2 cases gum tragacanth 2 cases gum senegal, 5 casks antimony, 4 casks earth colour, 21 cases wonder candles, 1 case cigar, 67 crates marble tiles, 26 cases locks, 5 cases empty bottles, 112 bags, cements, 141 steel cyclinders, 51 tubes carbonic, acid, 7 casks glass globes 4 casks 61 cases hollow glass, 310 box candles, 400 drums 300 kegs red earth, 100 kegs red lead 50 drums, 60 kegs white lead, 30 drums varnish, 30 kegs dry chemicals, 301 cases 41 kegs, 13 casks 5 drums anilinc colour, 180 kegs 201 cases 36 drums 40 casks 15 cans dry colour, 331 cases 20 bags 9 kegs nails 215 bundles 18 cases yellow match squares, 325 bundles copper sheets, 21 casks 17 barrels 1 cret sheets 500 double 500 bags farina, 14 cases sterilized cream, 155 cases sterilized milk, 10 cases starch, 5 cases salad oil, 60 cases cheese, 70 cases beer, 695 bales 121 cases paper, 6 cases soap, 2 cases toilet soap, 1 cases cotton and linsu goods 18 cases woolen and cotton goods 41 cases silk and cotton goods, 62 cases 1 bale woolen goods, 5 bales cotton yarn, 1 bag cotton rope, 261 cases cotton goods.

S Chevarzenfels from Rotterdam, Agents—Turner Morrizon and Co 5,420 tons coal, 100 tons coke.

LONDON
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VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.
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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,443 tons, Captain H. Kettwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ratterdam with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,830 tons, Captain H. Kohler, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain J. M. Caskie, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Bleamoor, 2,403 tons, Captain A. Blacky sailed yesterday for Barrow-in-Furnace, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T D Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain A. C. Neil, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Stuart 2,285 tons. Captain W. Anderson, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line Steamer Montabello 2,770 tons, Captain W. Gill. will sail to-days for Hill, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 18th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Odin.....Comdr Mel or.....Sloop
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 19.

Sudrie	1613 Fisher	Arab Strs Ld
Blake	2396 Hill	A Yule and Co
Clan Lindsay	2490 Scotland	J F and Co
Ehrenfels	2780 Weyhausen	W and A G and Co
Egypt	4207 Summers	P and O Co
Hoseineo	994 Fanning	T Morrison & Co
Islami	1604 Hughes	T M & Co
Istrar	2979 Jacob	K N and Co
Itonus	3401 Pigot	M M & Co
Khosroo	2410 Hannah	Jeddah T M and Co
Kola	570 Minnett	M M and Co
Lindula	2183 Walsh	M M and Co
Nordmark	Luning	W and A G & Co
Ninive	2876 Fey	W and A G and Co
Strathgarry	2840 Neil	W and A G and Co
Saaed	157 Bonsfield	Port Said Arab Strs Ld
Subedar	3087 Crebbin	T M and Co
Salsette	2391 Vine	P and O Co
Atfeld	2450 Nieman	K N & Co
Seiston	2711 Forbes	M M & Co
Schwarzenfels	2443 Kettevich	T M and Co
Hymettus	2384 Evans	M M and Co
Arcadia	3574 Bareham	P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D&E City of Colombo	3801	Hannaford			K N & Co
F Clan Suuart	2285	Anderson			J Finlay & Co
K Monarch	4776	Clare			W and A G and Co
H Kirkiee	2275	Currie			Port Said Ralli Brothers
N Strathmoor	2305	McMahon			J F and Co
J Maru	2346	Richards	20-9		N Y Kaisha
P Bleamoor	2103	Blakey	Barrow	19-9	J F & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Egypt	Summers	London, Aug 29
	Sch'zenfels	Kittwich	R'dam, Aug 23

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Ocean	Chris'sen	Calcutta
	Linga	Manley	Karachi
	Bleamoor	Blackey	B'in Furnace
	Strathgarry	Neil	Calcutta
	Liebenfels	Kohler	Hamburg etc

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Montebello, Gill, for Hull.
" Clan Stuart, Anderson, for Chittagong.
" Baron Cawdor, Caskie, for Baltimore

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Golconda" left Port Said on the afternoon of the Sept. 18. The same Co's steamer "Chanda" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 18th instant.

The P & O S N Co's steamer "Poona" arrived at London on the evening of the Sept. 17.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Calcutta" homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Hamburg" left Trieste on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 30th instant.

The German East Africa Line Co's steamer "Markgraf" left Mombasa for Bombay on the 17th instant via Seychelles.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Capri" from Bombay left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 18th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Massilia", homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 18th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY-FAUSSETT—Aug. 28, at The Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt. Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., of a son.

REILLY—Aug. 30, at the Nursing Home, South Street, Sheringham, the wife of H. Tempest Reilly, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

EDEN—Aug. 27, at Broomhurst, Frimley Green, Farnborough, the wife of Major W. R. Eden, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

GORDON-GREEN—Aug. 29, at his Majesty's Dockyard, Pembroke Dock, the wife of Fleet Surg. H. W. Gordon-Green, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Aug. 29, at Warren House, Aldershot, the wife of Major W. G. Thompson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLISS—THOMAS—Aug. 27, at St. Mary's Church, Great Milton, Oxon, Major James Arthur Bliss, M.V.O., 64th Pioneers, Indian Army, son of Sir Henry Bliss, K.C.I.E., The Abbey, Abingdon, to Anna Lucy, daughter of the late Herbert Thomas, of Ivor House, Bristol, and Mrs. Thomas, The Manor House, Great Milton, Oxon.

CADOGAN—BAZLEY—Sept. 2, at St. Margaret's, Brighton, Francis Charles Cadogan, lieutenant Royal Navy, son of the late Hon. Charles Cadogan, and Mrs. Hinton, to Ruth Evelyn, daughter of Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., and the late Lady Rachel Howard, and widow of the late Gardner S. Bazley, of Hatherop Castle Glos.

LESLIE—REES—Sept. 1, at Barnes Parish Church, Ernest E. Leslie, Dima Tea Estate, son of the late Rev. Alexander Leslie, of Evie, Orkney, to Alice Grace Rees, daughter of Major Rees, 3 Woodlands Road, Barnes.

POCHIN—BOUCH—Aug. 27, at Crosthwaite Church Keswick, Edward Carlyon Pochin, of Seafield, Lytham, Lancashire, son of the late Commander R.G. Pochin, R.N., of Braunston Hall, Leicester, to Annie Bouch, daughter of the late Mr. John Bouch, of Shannon House, Workington, Cumberland.

DEATHS.

KIDSTON—Sept. 2, at Gwernyfed, Breconshire, Capt. Archibald Glen Kidston, of the 3rd Royal Highlanders, son of the late George J. Kidston, of Finlaystone, Renfrewshire, N. B., aged 42.

NORMAN—Sept. 2, at Craigy Halen, Menai Bridge, M. A. B. Norman, widow of Richard Norman, Esq., daughter of Col. Sandys.

SALE—Aug. 30, at 19 Royal Crescent, Ramsgate, Col. M.T. Sale, C.M.G., (retired Royal Eng.), aged 72.

THOMSON—Aug. 25, at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, Major J.B.C. Thomson, P.A., Somersetshire Light Inf., son of the late Col. George Cadogan Thomson and Mrs. Thomson of Fairview, South Farnborough, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLY—PUGHE—At St. Paul's, Ranchi, on the 13th September, William Graham Goldenough Bayly, Indian Finance Department, to Isabel Frances, youngest daughter of the late R. F. H. Pughe, Bengal Police, and Mrs. Pughe.

DEATH.

HASHMAN—At the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, on the 13th September, Frederick Arthur Hashman, of the Central Provinces P. W. D., aged 46 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand concert in aid of New Gloria Church Fund, 9 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: No man believeth in God whose heart is full of doubts.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. F. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March .....Distant Greeting ... Doring
Overture .....L Espoir de Alsace ...Herman
Valse .....Doctrinen .....Strauss
Potpourri of popular Melodies (old and new).....Finck
Intermezzo ...Forget-me-not.....Macbeth
Mazurka .....Gipsy .....Ganne
Interlude .....A Chinese Festival ...Pickard

MUSIC AT THE PAREL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Alte Kameraden .....Teike
Overture ...Morning, Noon and Night .....Suppe
Valse .....The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert
Selection ...The Girls of Goffenberg .....Monckton
Intermezzo .....from Princess Caprice.....Leo Fall
Selection of Harry Lauder's Songs.Hume
Two Step...Oh! You Beautiful Doll .....Ayer

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—An entertainment will be held at the Seamen's Institute at 9 to-day by the Nursing Staff of St. George's Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th Sept. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Itinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th September, instead of on the 22nd instant as previously notified.

COLONEL C. M. T. WESTERN R.A.

The sudden death is recorded of Colonel C. M. T. Western, at Trondhjem, Norway, on Tuesday, Sept. 2. Colonel Western, who was a very keen angler, was spending a holiday fishing in the Norwegian waters. Formerly in the Royal Artillery, the late officer was for some years attached to the War Office staff, and had been since its inception the secretary of the Berks Territorial Association. Recently he was able to announce the fact that this body had reached its full establishment, and had become one of the strongest and most successful Territorial forces in England. For some years Colonel Western resided at Whitchurch, Oxon, where he was well known and greatly esteemed. During the last two years his home had been at The Coppice, Finchampstead, Berks, where he was a popular figure. The colonel spent many years of his military career in India, participated with distinction in several campaigns and was for some time on the staff of the Bombay brigade. The body was taken to England for interment.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Miss Alice Digby terminated her engagement at the Excelsior on Friday after a most successful season, and for this week's programme the great attraction is a remarkable Pathe-color film entitled. "Delivered by Death," a drama in three parts adapted by Mr. Pierre Frondale from M. Claude Ferrare's celebrated novel. This is one of the films of the year. Its chief interest lies in its charming setting, but there is a strong plot and though it takes three-quarters of an hour to run the film off, the interest is well sustained from start to finish. The drama is acted by some of the best known French actors, and all the more powerful features of M. Ferrare's novel are included. The story is an exciting one. It is laid in Constantinople, and the beauties of that ancient city were never more delightfully illustrated than in this Pathe-color film.

Pathes Gazette is as full of interest as ever it was, and there are other films which make up a pleasant programme in which there is quality, quantity and variety.

Other bookings by the Excelsior management include the famous film, "Ivanhoe" of which elaborate descriptions have been appearing in the Home papers. The Japanese acrobats are expected to arrive shortly.

AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

The chief feature of the new programme, which will be shown from to-day is an adaptation of Lord Lytton's famous novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii". The plot of the story grips the attention from the very first; and the scenes, especially those showing the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii are remarkably vivid and impressive.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE MAIDAN PROPOSAL.

Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court Bombay:—

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of my Committee held on the 16th instant, it was resolved to respectfully yet emphatically protest against any of the existing public open spaces in Bombay being utilised either temporarily or permanently for the purpose of the conduct of the business of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Their reasons for this course of action have been so convincingly set forth in the local Press that my Committee feel it is quite unnecessary for them to enlarge further on the subject

HAJI RUNS INTO A CAR.

A pilgrim named Safadali Amanala, aged 60, who came to Bombay a few days ago with the intention of proceeding to Mecca, has been detained in the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries received by being knocked down by a motor-car.

Motor-car No. 350, driven by Mr. N. H. Vakil, of Napean Sea Road, was going along the road, when the injured man seeing the car coming attempted to cross the road before it passed, and in doing so ran straight into the car. The car was stopped and the man carried to the hospital.

A SUGAR MERCHANT'S LOSS.

Cassam Haji Tyab, a sugar merchant, having his place of business in Kazi Syed Street, has reported the loss of Rs. 1,400. He sent a sum of Rs. 1,400 by a servant named Dalsukram to be paid into the Central Bank. The latter came back and told his master that the bank would not receive more than Rs. 500. He then told Dalsukram to pay into the bank the Rs. 500 which they consented to accept. The servant then came back and told him that the money had disappeared from a box in the path where he had placed it.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

18th Sunday after Trinity.

21st September, 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Ordination; Service; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E., flat. Hymns 430, 209, 355, 322. 553, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Anthem—Hymns—420, 202, 274. Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m Matins. 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expences.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the "N. C. C. Forward Fund." Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale. 10 a.m. Sunday School in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in the Church.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church)—Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. D. Mawe; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. D. Mawe; Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. D. Mawe; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. F. V. Rushworth Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. B. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Drell. Sunday School from 3 to 5 p.m.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in G

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 18. BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74	1-8	
3 do. Rentes.	89 1-2	ex	1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 5-8	an	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 3-4		
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 3-16	1-4	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 5-16	1-4	
Bar Silver in New York	61	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·41 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.	1-16	
3 months' sight...	4		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 2-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	1-8	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 15 16d unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£42,000,000 Dec. £ 400,000
Public Deposits. £ 9,600,000 Inc. £ 800,000
Other Deposit ...£42,600,000 Dec. £ 1,000,000
Govt. Securities...£14,500,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities...£26,300,000 Dec. £ 200,000
Notes and Coin...£31,800,000 Unchanged.

The Bank Reserve is 61 per cent. of the liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...Firm. Active demand. Large business.
Futures ...Barely. Steady
Manchester Moderately active at an advance.
Total Sales ... 15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 6,000
Imports ... 6,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·66+13
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·15+15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·20 +07	7·12 +05	7·04 +05
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
7 04 +05	7 04 +04	7 05 +04
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July.**
7 05 +03	7 05 +02	7 05 +02	7·03 +02

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 13·24 Jan. 13·20.
New York official noon call Oct. 13 32 Jan. 13·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·24 Jan. 13·30.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...34,000
2 „ Receipts at U. S. last year	...29,000
„ „ Exports to Great Britain	... 6,000
„ „ Exports to Continent	...12,000
„ „ Spot Cotton	13·40 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·23—05
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·03—06

Advanced on limited offerings and declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...13 1-8unchgd.
Futures month of Oct.	...13 12—11
Futures month of Jan.	...13·12—12
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 11-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 13-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 3-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 6 5-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 5-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-8
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-4
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6 3-8
Good F. G. Oomras	... d 6 1-8
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 6 3-8
Good Broach ...	... d 6 3-8
F. G. Broach ...	... d 6 1-2
Fine Broach ...	... d 6 11 16
Good Khandeish ...	... d 6
F. G. Khandeish ...	... d 6 1-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 unchgd.
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged. London—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Victorian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 88 p. c. ex-ship ...54 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...47 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... 46 3 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
London—Business done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. 44 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£7-0-0 unchgd. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 6 unchgd. Sept.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £73 1-4—1 3·3
Copper Braziers ... £ 80—10
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Dido."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags. 12 8 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 9+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 7 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers. 9 3 1-4—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6+3-4d.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ...11 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Value.
C & F Bombay ...11 6 unchgd. Sept —Value.
Java Sugar—Quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.) [Sept. 19th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
21 Boxes Bullion	14,30,800	London	National Bank
Sovns ...	45,000	do	do
7 Boxes Bullion	3,32,500	do	do
Sovns ...	75,000	do	Supt P&O & N Co
3 Boxes Bullion	1,87,500	do	do
1 Box Bullion	37,500	do	Hongkong Bank
13 Boxes Bullion	8,25,200	do	Int'nations' Bank
Sovns ...	52,500	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 17th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	28	31,281
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	48	51,894
* Sovns.	do	52,500

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 23th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE:—

The market has been firm, during the week and some business was put through at 1s. 4 11-32d., for ready and forward.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 2 months sight	...1s. 4 3-8d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do Francs Ready	172 3-4
Do. do Marks „	139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2
Shanghai „	... 202
Japan „	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-2 for Cash and the settlement and has been steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement	... „ 95 3 6

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was firm the rates being 28 3-16 and 28 5-16 respectively, New York was 61. The Local market during the week has remained steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 1 6
Australian Gold	... „	24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15 0 -
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... „	70 3 0
1st Settlement	... „	70 3 0
2nd Settlement	... „	71 2 0
Silver (com duty)		
Ready	... „	79 6 0
1st Settlement	... „	79 6 0
2nd Settlement	... „	80 15 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 70 lakhs, allotments were made of 40-90 lakhs bills and 29-10 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4 1-8d. respectively, tenderers at there rates receiving 16·09 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1·09 lakhs. For nexts week the amount to be offered is 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 29th August and arrived to-day with the mail of the 5th September brings £400,000 silver, £300,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 30,60,000
Bombay	...	... „ 6,70,000
Madras	...	... „ 11,80,000
	Total... „	50,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th Sept and comes with the mail of the 12th Sept. brings £300,000 silver, £300,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 32,60,000
Bombay	...	... „ 1°,10,000
Madras	...	... „ 1°,00,00
	Total .. „	61,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th September and comes with the mails of the 19th September brings £170,000 bar gold and £40,000 sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 25,20,000
Bombay	...	... „ 13,00,000
Madras	...	... „ 3,10,000
	Total... „	41,70,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	9,48,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	1,45,000
Sundries	61,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	61,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	29,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	34,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	1,28,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	26,000
Balance with other Banks ...	.....	3,21,000
Sundries ...	3,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	6,90,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1913. Bales	1912. Bales	Differences. Bales.
Receipts from 10th to 18th Sep. ...	11,530	9,472	+ 2,058
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th Sept ...	26,091	18,070	+ 8,021
Shipments from 10th to 18th Sept. Europe ...	22,325	5,397	+ 16,928
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	12,523	222	+ 12,301
Total ...	34,848	5,619	+ 29,229
Total Shipment from 1st to 18th Sept.	58,479	13,222	+ 45,257
Europe ...	.....	.....	.....
China ...	.....	.....	+ 12,525
Japan ...	19,795	.....	+ 610
Coast Ports ...	956	486	
Total ...	79,130	13,708	+ 65,422
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	5,176	454	+ 4,722
	3,055	23	+ 2,816

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 30th August 1913, 20,787 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 30th Aug. 1913—13,534 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	486	507	111
Central India.	362	982	173
Barsee and Nagur ...	100	317	...
Berar ...	620	1,250	218
Central Provinces ...	623	2,214	65
Total Comras	2,191	5,270	598
Dholleras ...	1,413	3,517	...
Broach ...	218	227	...
Ompta and Dharwar ...	3,804	8,406	1,3646
Westerns ...	1,780	5,024	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	368	1,339	979
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	92	1,176	347
Sind ...	10	944	...
Persian ...	16	27	81
American ...	117	117	2,375
Egyptian ...	...	45	18
Other sorts...	...	...	26
Total ...	10,015	26,091	18,070

a Or 140 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	450,000*
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 18th Sept., 1913...	26,091
	476,091
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913, to 18th Sept., 1913 ...	79,130
	396,961
Less Afloat	8,231
	388,730
Less Estimated mill consumption	27,000
	415,730
Less up-country by rail ...	Nil
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 19th Sept., 1913..	415,730

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

H. HEMELRICK:—Our New York friends telegraph that the market seems overbought top heavily. The United States Bureau predicts fine clear weather in Texas and South West.

WELD & Co.

LIVERPOOL:—Market more active, selling some continental selling consider able scattered buying. Market cased during the afternoon on some hedge selling and local traders selling on poor report from New York.

NEW YORK:—Market closed lower on some long liquidation.

Weather—In Carolinas and Georgia raining.

GAUNERS—Advanced owing to holding above shipping parity. Rains continue causing anxiety. Our opinion is that we shall see higher prices.

NORDEN AND Co:—We expect a further decline.

The past week in the home market has been a little excited one and the market has advanced considerably. The cause of this advance has been attributed to unfavourable weather reports. Rains have been reported to have been damaging the grade of cotton open in the fields. The reports about the weather are very conflicting and it is very difficult to form any definite opinion about the near future of the market. The next Bureau report, due in the first week of October, about the average condition of the crop during the current month will throw some light as to the with ultimate yield of the crop. In the meanwhile we look for fluctuating markets and chances seem to be in favor of a decline in the future, as receipts during the week have been heavier than those of the last week, and will, without doubt, be still heavier shortly, when spinners with easily fill in their requirements, as they are said to be short of cotton at present.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	12·97	13·23	+·26
„ Jan. ...	12 79	13·08	+·29
Spot ...	13·15	13·40	+·25
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	12·78	13 12	+·34
„ Jan. ...	12·90	13·18	+·28
Spot	12·78	13 1-8	+1·4
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	6·96	7 12	+·16
„ Jan.-Feb.	6·90	7·04	+·14
Spot ...	7 51	7·66	+·15

Prices for new crop have fluctuated considerably during the week in the local maket in sympathy with the home markets. During the week the lowest rate for Good Broach was Rs. 308 and the highest Rs. 322. There has been nothing of importance to report as the market was more or less closed owing to the Parsi Holidays, except there was some enquiry for the new crop from Japan shippers, and some business has been put through in Akolas for January delivery.

For ready cotton there has been a limited demand for high class Oomras.

Crop accounts are reported to be more satisfactory and the recent rainfall has proved to be beneficial. New Bengals have commenced to arrive here. Holders are not anxious to sell as they anticipate still higher prices in Home Markets.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	319	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	328	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	325	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	320	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	317	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	310-11	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	313	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	295	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	282	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	269	„
F. G. Bengal ...	257	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ...10,000
Total Imports ... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·15 —05	7·17 —05	6 99 —05
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6 99 —05	6 99 —05	7·00 —05
March-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**
7·00 —05	7 00 —05	7·00 —05

FREIGHTS.

Market is steady, seller firm, but no business passing. Following business is reported during week ending 19th September:—

ANTWERP.—About 2,000 bales cotton. Ready from 19 to 19-6.

HULL.—Ready about 600 tons L. seeds at 16-3.

DUNKIRK.—500 tons Poppyseeds for November shipment at 17-6.

The following are rates:—

Ready Rates for September.

Antwerp	17s	l. s.	19s	s. c.
Hull	17s	„		„
Dunkirk	17s	„	19s	„
Hamburg	19s	„	21s	„
Havre	2°s	„	22s	„
Liverpool	18s	„	20s	„
Marseilles	18s	„	20s	„
	seeds		cotton	
T. Venice	20s	„	21s	„

For October 6d less than September.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	6,966,915	5,177,097
Linseed	4,178,318	3,791,734
Rape, Rai ...	1,038,625	1,147,011
Gingellyseed ...	2,100,513	651,072
Poppyseed	894,775	327,801
Groundnuts ...	848,837	854,613
Castorseed ...	1,688,257	1,224,095
Rice.....	3,685,669	2,930,270
Myrabollams ...	557,344	756,949
Cottonseed.....	3,212,189	2,487,414
Mowraseed.....	45 ,489	194,633
Gram	703,815	1,317,100
Jowar.....	80 ,627	784,770
Maize	6,566	366,459
Barley.....	219,920	240,809*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED:—

The market is quieter. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 7 10	0 B.T.
December	„ 8 8	0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 0	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 7	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold Waste 85p.c.	Rs. 57	0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 47	8 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 11	5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0 0

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 25	6 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—quite but steady. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 46	3 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 8	8 0 B.T.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,90,000	5,19,649	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,°0,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,288	500	1,660	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,445x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	8	6	4½	4½	2½
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	5)	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000k	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000.	30,00,000	84,599	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£25	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625.	£14,000	£4,941	£25	27)	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,994	£4	8)	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl 15,000,0.0k	$12,450,0.0	$2,05 ,0.0	$125	£20	31	34	34	34	16.
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,0 ,0?0	5,98,?1?	50	62	6	...	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125.	42,000	6,?00	35	40	7½	...	8	8	...8y
M rcantile of India ...	£19 ,500A k £875,0 03	£415,000	£10,105	{£1·½ £ 2½	{£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	... ...
National Bank of India ...	£1 ·00,000c	£1,000,000	£64,038	£12	61)	1g	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,83,15	10,0 ,000	3 ,00	100	1 0	1	10	10	11	11
People's Bank of India ...	12,4 ,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	3)		9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
x Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ...	...	February-July.	6½	660
Amritsar Patty	...	March-August.	p.)	149
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ...	...	January-July.	4	92
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80 ...	...	.....	4 p.c.	21
Gujerat Railways Rs. 100 ...	...	.....	4	117
Sind Light Railways Limited	...	June-December.	7	143
Tapti Valley Railway Co. ...	...	April-August	7½	580
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	...	February-August.	5½ p.c.	132

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account, 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Bomchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,31,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	910	140	42-3	53-3	51-5	4	a
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,51,127	...	500	910x3	6,53)	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,72,404	67,19,225	100	260	30,249	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	12,11,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,452½	3,3 3-4-3	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-4-7	...	500	...	8213-15-2	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,97,500	...	50,91,039	...	{500 250	2,055	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd .	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	128½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	300	170	1,24,379	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000	& 2,13,000	...	500	500	64,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazalbhoy Mills Ltd ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,.00c	...	250	6·2½	3777-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,?05	...	50)	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,84,815	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ltd.	Kothari Sutana and Co.	{1,57,200 80,000}	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	Loss 1705	New	levy	...	...	7 6
Jnotilal Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Ramdymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	33,65,653	500	787½	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,393	7,036-..3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,80,000	...	11,88,755	...	500	1,350 x. d.	38016-..	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	44,53,915	60,75,955	1,000	3,120	22,245	145	60	20	50	...	
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	150	255	432-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,7?,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 050	267-1-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ltd ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,?00	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	1,62½	26,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	60,00,?00	...	3,7?,000	...	1,000	817	2,?7,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00 000	...	2378,114- 2	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-1 L as	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.	11,77,750g	...	7,55,?11	28,?2,772	250	60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ltd. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,338	297½	—	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	2 ,0 ,00.	27,?5,?99	385x.?	...	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moo ji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,?00	...	1,000g	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,?00	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	635	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd.

WHEAT—

The market is quiet. We quote.

White Pesi 98 ...o ready Rs. 4 15 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept. „ 5 6 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 „ 5 11 3 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	10,015	bales.
Wheat	...	119,785	cwts.
Linseed	...	99,490	„
Rapeseed	...	4,8 5	„
Gingellyseed	...	4,312	„
Poppyseed	...	748	„
Groundnuts	...	1,2-2	„
Castorseed	...	39,372	„
Rice	...	1,814	„
Myrabolams	...	7,9-7	„
Cottonseed	...	6,583	„
Mowrasee	...	21,742	„
Gram	...	17,380	„
Jowar	...	29,097	„
Maize	...	111	„
Barley	...	282	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

J. R. PLAIN AND DHOOTIES.—Home market firm. Little business doing. Good enquiries

Bombay market quiet with moderate demand.

PRINTS AND DYEDS.—There are signs of demands in certain styles, and dealers accept to clear a large portion of their stocks within two months. Forward business is almost at a stand still, owing to makers at home quoting high prices owing to the great rise in cotton.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market is quiet. Home prices steady.

WHITE GOODS.—Market is quiet but steady.

GREY GOODS MARKET.—There is a moderate business passing, with prices firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There has been a drop of 40 from the top in the Home market, which has affected ours and Rupee rates have gone down in sympathy.

COAL MARKET.

There is very little business being done for ready coals, and forward is practically at a standstill. Railborne is pretty active and a number of contracts have been fixed up at an average of about 8 annas per ton above last year's prices.

To-day's quotations are approximately :—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...	23-4
Cory's Aberdare	...	26-8
Davison's W. Hartley	21-8	21-4
Best Barrakur Deshee	...	16-8
Best Desherghur	16-0	16-8
Best Jherriah	1 -8	16-0
Cargers Standard	16-0	16-2
Grahams Natal	18-0	1 -8
Witbank	18-0	18-0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowdaze Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	„ 5	0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l. gals	
Bulk without tins ...125°	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	2 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 4 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ..	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150 cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steadily during the week and we see slight improvement in prices though owing to holidays transactions reported were limited. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs.1,660, Bank of India's at Rs. 67 3-4, Indian Specie have improved to Rs. 62, Eastern Bank have changed hands at Rs. 86, Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 14, Central Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 28 1-2. In press companies, Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 131 1-4, New Berars at Rs. 55, New Mofussils at Rs. 88 and Volkarts quiet at Rs. 67. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 93, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs. 675, Marcks are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 95 X.D. Oriental G.S. Life Assurance Co. Ld. are at and about Rs. 500, Port Canning and Land. Improvement Co. Ld. have been put through at Rs. 815, Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 72, Treachers have improved to Rs. 510, Tata I. and Steel Co. ordy shares have declined to Rs. 86, defd. shares to Rs. 168, and pref. shares are unchanged at Rs. 173, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld. ordy. shares are steady at Rs. 225 and pref shares at Rs. 272½, The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 183, and pref. spares have changed hands at Rs. 173. Tata Hydrop E. P. Supply Co. Ordinary, shares are in demand at Rs. 1040, and preferred shares are quiet at Rs..900. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have ruled at and about Rs. 910, Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs.240, Centurys are quiet at Rs. 260, Central Indias are at and about Rs. 2,055, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have improved to Rs 1,462 1-2, Crescents are quiet at Rs. 123 3-4, Davids have advanced to Rs. 582 1-2, Fazalbhoy to Rs. 625 1-2, Kohinoors are at and about Rs. 785, Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares are uncha at Rs. 1,350, Manockji Petits have adva to Rs. 3,120, New Great Eastern are at Rs. 240, Standards have improve Rs. 1,395, Swan Mill shares to Rs. 287 Swadeshis to Rs. 1,577 1-2, Western In are unchanged at Rs.6640. In railway c panies, Ahmedabad Prantej have decli to Rs. 660, Amritsir Pattis to Rs. Tapti Valley to Rs. 590, Ahmedabad D kas are quiet at Rs. 132, Gujrat Railw at Rs. 116, Central Provinces have chan hands at Rs. 92 to Rs. 92 1-2. The are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for August 1913.

	Earnings for August 1913.		Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.		per cent.
Electric Traction	2,11,387	+ 18,608	+	9·66
* Electric Supply ...	97,556	+ 25,027	+	34·50
Total.....	3,09,443	+ 43,635	+	16·44

	Total earnings from January 1913.		Increase or decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.		per cent.
Electric Traction..	1,650,842	+ 82727	+	5·28
* Electric Supply ...	7,20,364	+ 1,47,875	+	25·81
Total.....	2,371,206	+ 2,30,602	+	10·77

* Exclusive of Power supplied to Tramways.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER 5

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A W Chaldecott, 21 Cav.
Capt J E D Prothero, I A.
Capt F E Wilson, I M S.
Lieut-Col H de T Phillips, R A.
Lieut W G K. Broome, 89 Punj
Lieut-Col J K Tod, 7 Lrs.
Lieut L C T Graham, 9 Hodson's Horse.
Major L T Hay, 5 Cav.
Lieut N Wood Smith, R.F.M.
Major G A F Sanders, R E.
Lieut W K Thyne, R I M.
Major S Lethbridge, R A.
Mr K Hamilton, I C S.
Major H E Winsloe R E.
Mr R D T Alexander.
Major Sir G M H Stirling, Bar, D SO, D, A A G, Mhow.
Mr J W Best.
Mr A Davison.
Capt G N Miller, 90 Punj.
Mr J W A Grieve.
Mr N A Hallward.
Capt A G Coullie, I M S.
Mr A W Warde.
Jones.
Capt C H K Chauncy, 124 Bal Inf.
Mr G E Christmas.
Mr P F Fyson.
Mr J Hamilton.
Mr R F McKenna.
Capt W E Spalding R G A.
Mr C U Wills, I C S.
Mr J Sutherland.
Capt H L C Baldwin, 58 Rifles.
Mr M O'Connell.
Mr P L Moore, C E.
Mr E W Middlemast.
Capt A E Griesewood, I M S.
Rev W L P Shaw.
Capt A Flagg, 25 Punj.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R M Caster, I M S, 6 mo M C.
Mr A P Middleton, I C S 6 days.
Lieut-Col W Molesworth, I M S, 3 mo 17 days.
Mr M G Simson 1 year.
Major G Y C Huter, I M S, 6 mo M C.
Mr H A Shone, 14 days.
Major W G Liston, I M S, 3 weeks.
Mr G R Mayers, 4 days M C.
Capt J L Lunham. I M S, 9 mo.
Mr W R leG. Jacob 7 days
Capt R D Willoks. I M S, 6 mo.
Mr C D de V Babington, 7 days.
Lieut W de H Haig R E, 7 days M C.
Mr E A Davis I C S 3 mo.
Mr A B Better, 2 days.
Mr R K Sen 2 mo. M C
Mr C W T Green, 1 mo.
Mr J F McMichael, 1 week.
Mr G Cummaskey, 3 mo.
Mr T S Smith, 3 mo. M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W G Richards, I M S.
Mr C E Low, C I E, I C S
Lieut. A H Camron R A.
Mr F M Dowley.
Mr H Moloney.
Lieut. L Fraustadt, R E.
Mr E L Moysey, I C S
Lieut W de H Haig R E.
Rev. W E C Henry.
Sir R W Carlyle.
Mr S E J Flanagan
Mr W J Reid, I C S
Mr J P McManus.

JACK JOHNSON INJURED.

While driving with his wife in a motor-car in Wilton-road, near Victoria Station, on Sept. 3 night Jack Johnson the negro boxer, was seriously injured in a collison with taxicab. His condition was such that he was unable to appear next day at Westminster Police Court to give evidence in a charge against the driver of the taxicab. The driver, Frederick Starling, 43 of Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, was charged with being drunk during his employment and with driving in a manner dangerous to the public.

William Reed, motor-car driver to Jack Johnson, said that, driving his employer and Mrs. Johnson (who was in Court) at Wilton-road, by Victoria station, at 11,20, he was run into by a taxicab coming from the direction of the park and entering Victoria station approach. The witness was driving at a walking pace at the time —about five miles an hour. The car was knocked right into an obelisk and considerably damaged, the radiator and steering gear being scrapped. The accident was due to the taxicab driver turning the corner too fast and not looking where he was going.

The defendant was remanded, bail being allowed.

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE PASSES OUT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The disturbance in north-east India has given a few heavy falls of rain in Bihar and will cease to affect the weather today. Some scattered showers are reported from the Peninsula, but the Arabian Sea current is exceedingly weak and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning encountered northerly winds in the east of the Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and north-east Hyderabad; fairly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Mysore, and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are;—Mergui, one inch; Kyaukpyu, Akyab, and Dhubri, one-and-a-half; Cherrapunji, three; Darjeeling, one-and-a-half; Bogra, two; Jalpaiguri, one; Buxar, two; Patna, three; Gorakhpur, one; Bijapur; three-quarters; Aurangabad, one; Parbhani and Kurnool, a half; Bangalore and Mysore, one-and-a-half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-east India.

CASTLE ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
82	67	0 0	188 52

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme eastern districts. Temperature during day is above the average at Ambala and Delhi; the minimum is below the average at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in large defect in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana except at Ajmer. The minimum is above the average at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in the central parts of Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is above the average in West Central India and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is much below the average at some places. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Bijapur has had 0.85," Aurangabad 1·01" and Ahmednagar 0.12." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Local but moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Mysore, and light in the north Bombay Deccan, the important falls being 1·01" at Aurangabad and 1·26" at Bangalore. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and also in Ceylon.

Rain in local showers is likely in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and possibly in the United Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Egypt" which left Aden in the afternoon of the 14th, experienced till Longitude 52° E light to moderate variable wind, moderate swell latter part; till Longitude 63° E gentle to moderate rising occasionally to fresh or strong south-westerly wind, moderate sea and swell, occasionally cloudy; till arrival this morning gentle or light north-north-westerly and northerly wind weakening near Bombay to light airs occasionally cloudy. She has passing showers and rain squalls at 8 hours and noon on the 18th Longitude 68° E and 69° E.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES. AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	20	m 1	38	23	10
		1	23 a	26	2
Sun	21	m 2	16	25	4
		1	57 a	23	7
Mon.....	22	m 3	1	25	9
		2	30 a	24	10
Tues.....	23	m 3	57	25	2
		3	18 a	24	2
Wed	24	m 5	17	24	10
		4	16 a	23	7
Thurs ...	25	m 6	51	25	2
		6	28 a	23	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	20	m 7	18	19	0
		7	34 a	16	8
Sun	21	m 7	49	19	11
		8	5 a	17	0
Mon	22	m 8	24	20	10
		8	42 a	17	6
Tues.....	23	m 9	21	21	8
		9	44 a	18	1
Wed.....	24	m 11	37	22	4
		11	16 a	18	6
Thurs ...	25	m 1	42 a	24	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Saturday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 33m.
21 (Sunday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 37m.
22 (Monday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 36m.
24 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 35m.
24 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 35m.
25 (Thursday)	do 6h. 2-m.	do 6h. 34m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Sept. 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 30th, 10h. 36-3m. a.m.; First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 11h. 36-9m a.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

SEQUEL TO TRANSACTION OVER YARN BALES.

Narandas Topan, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as yarn merchants and commission agents, sued Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of Chhotalal Mulchand, an insolvent, praying that the defendant be ordered to deliver up to them 28 bales of yarn, or in the alternative to pay them the sale proceeds of those bales with interest.

The hearing of this suit came before Mr. Justice MacLeod.

Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Co., were for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., defended.

The plaint stated that on June 27, 1911 the plaintiffs entered a contract with Chhotalal Mulchand for the sale to Chhotalal by them of 107 bales of yarn at certain rates specified on mill delivery term namely for cash on delivery. Between the date of the contract and September 1911 the plaintiffs delivered 53 bales to Chhotalal for which the latter paid in cash.

On October 11, 1911 the plaintiffs gave Chhotalal a delivery order for the remaining 48 bales of the contract, Chhotalal being informed at the time that the delivery of 48 bales would only be given upon payment of cash for the same. On October 19, 1911 the "munim" of Chhotalal acting under the instructions of Chotalal and in order to induce the plaintiffs to part with the possession of some of the bales without receiving cash represented to the plaintiffs that Chhotalal was in immediate need of 48 bales of yarn for shipment that day to China and that cash for those bales would be paid to the plaintiffs that day by 6 p.m. The plaintiffs were thereby deceived and fraudulently induced to deliver or cause to be delivered to Chhotalal 28 out of 48 bales. Chhotalal did not need 28 bales either that day or any other day for shipment to China and did not intend to ship those bales and the representations of the "munim" to the effect were altogether false.

INSOLVENT.

Chhotalal was deeply involved in debt and is in an insolvent condition and had no money to pay his creditors or to pay for those 28 bales at the time the representations were made and had no prospects of obtaining any money to pay for the bales. Chhotalal obtained possession of those bales with the intention of handing over them to certain relatives and his alleged creditors and some of those 28 bales were so handed over by him. On October 20, 1911, Chhotalal filed his petition in insolvency and the defendant was appointed assignee of his estate. As soon as the plaintiffs discovered that they had been defrauded by Chhotalal they took proceedings against him in the Criminal Court. After the termination of those proceedings the bales were handed over to the defendants as assignee of his estate and they have since remained in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant in his written statement denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed against him and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The defendant denied that the expression "mill turms" in contracts between merchants meant cash on delivery, and said that in contracts between merchants on mill terms the goods were paid for after delivery through within 2 or 3 days of it. He also denied that the "munim" of Chhotalal represented the plaintiffs that Chhotalal was in need of 28 bales of yarn. The Criminal proceedings against Chhotalal ended in his acquittal without a charge being framed against him.

After recording some evidence, the Court rose for the day.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Pirya Walad Ganu Mahadeo, a convict, preferred an appeal to the High Court, praying for the reversal of the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara.

The appeal came up before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan was for the accused, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The facts of the case are that the complainant, Maruti, a shoe-maker, at Nagaj in the Tasgaon taluka had three sons. On February 7 last Santu alias Balu, the youngest son of Maruti, aged 14, was grazing his father's goats in the company of the accused. After that Balu went to the market but did not return home. A search was made for him and the accused was questioned but no trace of him was found. Two or three days later Maruti was in a field and saw some clothes. Going closer he saw the body of his son Balu lying in the wheat. He returned to the village and informed the patel. The patel went to the spot, collected a punch and they found some blood at a distance. The patel came to the conclusion that the boy had received a blow at that spot and was then dragged into the wheat. The body lay on its back and the head bore marks of injury. Near the head a large stone was found with blood-stains upon it. The police then made enquiries and the accused was arrested. The accused stated that one Bhoja, a dher by caste, had committed the murder and that some ornaments which were missing from the dead body were with Bhoja. Bhoja was therefore arrested, but he was afterwards released as there was evidence against him. The accused was tried before the magistrate who committed him to the Sessions and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to be hanged on the charge of murder and sentenced him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft. The former sentence was subjected to confirmation by the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CASTE MEN IN COURT.

Mr. Justice MacLeod, yesterday disposed of a suit brought by Luximan Kevalram against Pitamber Akheram for the recovery of certain expenses.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jayakar, with Mr. Bahadurji, represented the defendant.

It was stated that the plaintiff and the defendant belonged to the Gorwar Shirohi Brahmin caste and came from the Native State of Shirohi. A widow of that caste, named Kankorbai, some years ago, adopted a distant relation as her son while her husband's nearest relation was available. This action of the widow, which had the support of the State officials, was contrary custom of the caste and caused much bitterness of feeling.

The defendant then represented to the plaintiff that if a sufficient sum of money were raised to meet his expenses he would go on a mission on behalf of the caste, to obtain redress of this grievance from His Highness the ruling Chief of Shirohi. The plaintiff started collecting subscriptions. Rs. 675 were paid to the defendant, and a "Khata" was opened by him in his "Samadaskat" book for Rs. 2,625, and signed by the plaintiff.

The defendant had done nothing, and the subscribers were demanding repayment of the amounts paid by them from the plaintiff. The latter, therefore, prayed for repayment of Rs. 675 to him and for a cancellation of the *Khata* in the defendant's book.

The defendant raised various defences, among them being that of limitation and that the plaint disclosed no cause of action.

His Lordships, after hearing arguments, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

BREACH OF CONTRACT SUIT DISMISSED.

Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadyshet against Messrs. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Co., claiming Rs. 5,500, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff owing to the defendants' breach of contract with interest at 9 per cent per annum.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Unwala Pirosha, and Papa, was for the plaintiff and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defended.

The further evidence of Mr. Hoshungji Jamshedji, the manager of the Abdul Wahed stables, was recorded. He deposed that the horse "Dhaman" belonged to Ibbrahim Kadam. He was pleased with its gallop on February 6, 1913. He offered to buy it from Kadam for Rs. 1,900, but Mr. Suleman Wahed, who was present when he was discussing the price, struck the bargain at Rs. 2,000.

In cross-examination by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness stated, that he cancelled the sale to Dadyshet, because the latter could not pay the price settled. He handed over the promissory note because Dadyshet asked for it. It was not necessary to cancel the promissory note. That was Dadyshet's business and not his. In his own book he had cancelled the entry on the counter-foil. It was absolutely false to say that he sold the horse to the Chief of Kagal because he got a higher price.

Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the defendant, and an ex-Sheriff of Bombay, was then examined. He said Mr. Hoshungji was his manager. Hormusji Dadyshet with some Parsees in his stables and asked Hoshungji not to let him come into the stables. He knew the plaintiff was arranging loans for his sons. He thought the horse was worth Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 on February 4. He valued it at the price from the description of the gollop given by Hoshungji.

Counsels on both the sides having addressed the Court his Lordship delivered the judgment and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

POLICE COURT.

BOMBAY BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY'S CASES.

The two remaining charges of the series which has been brought against George Michael, formerly employed as a clerk in the Bombay Book and Tract Society's depot, by Inspector Spiers at the instance of the Rev. J. Smith, manager of the Society, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate. Michael has been charged with criminal breach of trust in regard to various sums.

The accused has already been convicted on one of the charges preferred by the Society. In one of the two cases disposed of yesterday it was alleged that the accused had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 124-3-0, between August 6 and September 9, 1912. The second charge was of abetment of another clerk named Williams in the embezzlement of a sum of Rs. 44-12-0 between August 16, 1912 and January 16, 1913.

Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the Society and Mr. R. S. Pundit, barrister, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Pundit said that the accused had been sentenced on account of a general deficiency in the accounts for a period which covered the periods in the present charges and therefore the charges could not be sustained under law.

The Magistrate concurred with Mr. Pundit and discharged the accused.

COCAINE SELLERS CAUGHT.

Kanialal Amalbechand and another named Bava Jamnagir were charged by Excise Inspector Hubbard before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, with selling cocaine without a license.

Bogus customers with marked coins were sent to the accused' places in Cavel Street, and these men purchased four grains from the first accused and two grains from the second. On being arrested the first accused was found in possession of another quantity of eight grains and the second a quantity of two grains of cocaine.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to one month and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

"SIND JOURNAL" DEFAMATION CASE.

The case in which Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas, Manager of the Kashmir Hotel, complained against Mr. Hemchand Amritlal and Mr. Atmaram Kundamal Lalwani, Editor and printer respectively of the "Sind Journal," published in Hyderabad, on a charge of defamation for having published a piece of news stating that the complainant was arrested on a charge of forgery which was false, came on for hearing before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. When the case was called Mr. Godinho, pleader for the complainant, said that the parties had settled the matter, the accused having expressed regret for the mistake.

JEHU'S NEGLIGENCE.

Dawood Walli, driver of victoria No. 1152 was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving brought against him by Inspector Spiers.

It appeared that on the 15th instant at about 7-30 p. m. the accused was driving his vehicle on the Queen's Road from Church Gate towards Marine Lines. At the same time and in front of the accused's carriage, Mrs. H. M. Mody was being driven in her brougham towards her house.

The accused attempted to pass the brougham and in doing so collided with the latter. The impact threw the coachman of the brougham from his seat and horse bolted with the result that the brougham collided with another carriage near Charni Road.

The accused said that a motor car came from behind and hearing the horn he attempted to move to the left to make room for the car. In doing so collided with the brougham.

The magistrate said that even if the defence were true the accused ought to have been careful to see that sufficient room was left to prevent a collision. He convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jagjiwan Karamchand, a Bania, was charged with possessing 2,276 grains of cocaine without a license.

The Excise Department on receiving certain information searched the house of the accused in Bhendy Bazaar, and the drug was found behind the door.

On the application of Mr. Ballubhai Desai, pleader for the accused, further hearing was adjourned.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "EGYPT," SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 5th instant left Aden at 4 p. m on Sunday, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Richards, Mr A
Roy Mr J E Mrs and Inft and Ayah
Baker, MrsM and 2
Honsden, Mr W P
Sreene, Mr F W
Darley, Mrs
Bulton, Mr J
Creasy Miss C L
Dalton, Mrs T Miss
Kernick, Mr J E
Long, Mrs
Sercombe, Mr M
Wilson, Mr J
Walker, Mr C T and Mrs
Cooper, Mr G
Gaskell Mrs H S
Macdonnell, Mr F W P
GayerMr G W & Mrs
Baker Mrs M and 2 children
Hugo, Major J H
Thomson, Mrs S
Sherman, Mr J
Leafingwell, Mrs H B and Inft
Polten, Mr S
Gurgar, Mr R V
Urmson, Mr D G S
Hamilton, Mr R
Spearing, Mr J G
Growther, Mr W
Crossby, Mr E
Hargreaves, Mr S
Edie, Mrs H
Gune, Mr P D
Courtney, Mr W
Donald, Mr D McL
Power Mrs and inft and 2 Infants
Baxter-Slab, Miss D
Hajeebhoy, Mr J
Bonerjee, Mr P C
Gardner, Mr H T C
Inglis, Mr W T and Mrs
Mellor, Mr L
Robinson, Mrs A
Seebase, Mrs T
Le Mare, R N R, Capt W R
Wadia, Miss M N and Mr N M
Naismith, Mr N
Scott, Mr D B
Ramsay, M J R
Miss M N Wadya's Ayah
Matchin, Mrs and child
Winning, Mrs E and inft and Miss
Noon Mr J T

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abid, Mr A M S
Brooke, Lt A & Mrs
Burdett, Mr M
Brown, Mr F
Christo, Mr G H.
Brown Mr G
Bridgman, Mrs child and infant
Clinch, Mr H G
Clinch, Mrs
Chand. Tai Bahadur Nanak
Duchwood, Mr F
De La Fosse, Hon C F and Mrs
Duvenport, Mr A
Durgadas, Mr M
Eckford, Mr D E
Elliott, Capt G F
Fraser, Capt A J
Gazdar, Mr R
Gardner, Mr H A
Goodbody, Maj C M and Mrs
Gibbons, Miss
Gardner, Mrs H A
Gut, Mr H
Holmes, Capt B W and Mrs
Hunt, Mr W
Heugier, Mr C and
Henuman. Capt R.
Hence, Mr C V and
Hirst, Mr S
Ivens, Capt H T C
Inman, Mr C
James, Mr L L
Joy, Mr O E
Kemble, Mr F A
Kerby Mr L
Lloyd Maj W E E
Kirkpole, Mr J
Land. Ms J M
Low, Mr G S
Lal, Mr P
Lala Lakhi. Ram
Lloyd, Maj W E E
Leakey Mr R A
McGrath. Mr W
Manger Rai, M
Mrs Nelsons' nurse.
Mr Haunds, Native Servt
Mariott, Copt G
Mariet, Mr A
Nayemith, Mr G.
Newenham, Lt Col H E
Naudodkar, Mr K B
Natapiet, Mr J
Nelson, Mr Je Mrs and infant
Noon, Mr J T
Nichie, Mr. A W
Owen, Mr S M and Mrs
Paymaster, Capt B P
Parr, Mr A E
Read, Mr R A Mrs.
Ritchie, Mr A B
Rolleston, Mr. A G
Reynolds, Miss M W
Smith, Mr H W
Swanzy, Miss
Scott, Mr F J
Sasse, Miss
Sinclair, Mr J
Twendic, Mrs M C M and Mrs
P B Mr and Mrs.
Yelland, Mr N
de Cabry, Mrs S M
Woodward, Mr H E
Wright, Mr W

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

George, Mr C P
Ludsden, Capt. W.
Evans, Lt R.
Panton, Mr M G
Coleman, Mr G R

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Macdonald, Capt W
Norris, Mr H W
James Capt G G
Hamid, Mr. H H
Papworth, Mr B I

LIST OF PASSENGERS. PER S. S "CIRBASSIA."

The Ancher Line s s "Circassia" is due to arrive here about 11 a.m. on the 21st instant with the following passengers :—

Aitken, Mr W L F.
Barkworth, Lt J S
Bowes, Mr H a
Christie, Miss
Cox, Mrs S J
Franklin, Capt H S
Marsdon, Mrs M L and infant
Holzmeier, Miss M
Roberts, Mrs M S
Roberts, Miss I M
Robinson, Miss H
Towler, Mr R A G
Towler, Mrs
White, Miss F S

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "ARCADIA" SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Bennet, Mr G
Boyson, Mr H A
Burton, Mrs J and three children
Chapman, Mrs S G, nurse and infant
Christie, Mrs
Crump, Mr J M
Dalgodo, Mr E
Deorankar, Mr. P W
Deemukh, Mr R M
Dowden, Mrs
Hart, Mrs J W and infant
Hope, Mr E L
Hope, Mr H G
Hope, Miss
Hearn, Mr H
Hiron, Mr
Jalal-ud-din, Mr K
Jackine, Miss
Kapur, Dr Maharaj Krishen
Ker, Mr J C
Lacey, Miss
Lagon, Mrs E J and Inf-nt
Leftwich, Mr C G
Morton, Dr Miss, M
Marsh, Mrs R
Martin, Captain E P
Mawson, Mr G T
Mesten, KCSI Sir James
Ormsby, Mr R H and Mrs
Pate', Mr A D
Patel, Mrs and two children
Patel, Master
Sidiqui, Mr B A
Smith, Mrs Doveton
Smith, Master Ronald
Stevens, Mr Guy
Suryanarayana, Mr
Taylor, Mr F H
Trobeck, Miss
Trotter, Capt R B
Thorpe, Mrs A N
Wood, Mr W H

Mr. James Short, the well-known Madras solicitor, who visited the Anglo-Indian colony of Whitefield in the Bangalore district in February last and acquired an option of some land, to mine for ochre, has abandoned the venture as the experiments made in England by experts from the sample sent have proved discouraging.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ROAD METAL DEPOT AT SEWRI.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy presiding.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that serious difficulties were experienced in regard to the storage and supply of road metal for Municipal works owing to the inadequacies of the sites at present available for the purpose. The demand for such facilities was particularly pressing in the Sewri district and it was necessary to obtain a site near the Sewri stone quarries for the purpose of a stone depot and for the erection of stone breaking and screening machinery.

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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 Imp gals.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 20th Sept. 1913.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLING.

The United States are determined to fight tuberculosis by every means possible and particularly in its earliest inroads on the human subject. To save healthy children from contracting the disease, and to give those who are already suffering a chance of recovery, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other progresive cities segregate affected children in open-air schools or classes where special arrangements are made for teaching them with due reference to the state of their health. In New York, children recognisably tuberculous, are entirely excluded from the elementary schools. To give these little ones open-air treatment, the Bellevue Hospital was the first to form a day camp for them on an old ferry-boat, which was moored on the East River in the Hospital grounds. Here the children spent the day, comfortably sheltered but still in the freshest of fresh air and led a perfectly idle life until finding time hang heavily on their hands they asked for a teacher Thus was initiated the first open-air school for consumptive children in New York. Before long six ferry-boat schools were set up there and two others on the flat roofs of buildings where the handicapped pupils go regularly and pleasantly through a particularly easy study curriculum. The day's duties begin at 9 a. m., and end before 3 p. m. The first lesson, an hour long, is followed by breathing exercises for fifteen minutes. Then an hour and a quarter is devoted to learning; a luncheon interval occupies the next hour. And after this the children rest comfortably for the same length of time on deck-chairs that have foot-rests. Care is taken that they should be warmly covered up, and should not be roused if they sleep longer than the prescribed hour. Next come more breathing-exercises and finally a short lesson before dismissal.

According to this programme, there is certainly no danger of overwork. But we see no mention of play, for the breathing exercises in the intervals would hardly be considered a game by the children, however cheerfully they were administered. We wonder if the rest has to be enforced, for it is about the most difficult thing possible to induce a growing child to keep still, once he has passed the period when sleep is his portion every few hours. The Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis sees to it that milk and a hot luncheon are given to the open-air class children; the Board of Education, which has nothing to do with the feeding of the pupils, provides thick clothing from top to toe for each tuberculous child. So much did these delicate little ones benefit from the open-air life, the good nourishment and warm covering for their bodies, that in 1910-11, 25 per cent. of them were returned to the ordinary schools, as cured, or as having the disease arrested, and in the following year just as many were discharged. Chicago has four such schools, all on the roofs of buildings, where shelters are erected, and no matter how crowded the neighbourhood may be, the air is found to be good and wholesome above the high houses, and the health of the children kept there in school-hours is found to improve quickly and permanently. Roof-gardening is one of their occupations and diversions. Then there are the open window classes for children not actually touched with consumption, but who are ready for it, having badly nourished, anaemic physiques being nervous, or afflicted with heart affections. These are the pupils who tire quickly in class, who are so languid that they cannot comply with the ordinary school rules. But place them in an open-window class where too much is not demanded of them and where the teacher gives them individual attention, they very soon get interested and respond to the trouble taken with them. The continuous supply of fresh air raises the quality of their blood and puts new vigour into the little frames.

In some classes the good work of the air is assisted by giving milk twice a day to the young people and a nourishing lunch can be had for one penny if the parents desire it. The teachers report a considerable improvement, not only in the health of the children but in their school work. A Board of Health Physician visits the classes regularly and carefully notes their progress. Social workers under the Committee visit the homes of the pupils and advise the parents on the subjects of feeding and sleep, so that the benefit reaped in the day may not be cancelled by unhygienic conditions in the home. The notes taken of the health of the pupils in these classes will form part of a regular Report showing the effect of this treatment of tuberculosis and differentiating between the benefits derived from living constantly in fresh air, and from getting good nourishing food. There are seven o these classes in New. York. Chicago has eight, Cincinnati five, and Boston several. Even the parents of healthy children have approached the school authorities and asked them to provide open-window teaching for their young people. At this rate, the new school buildings for the future need not be the great solid edifices of the present day, nor should they require a heavy outlay on cutstone and architectural decorations. A light and airy structure with one or even two sides formed of a series of a windows that are kept open when the children are in class, as in some of the New York later schools will satisfy the hygienic behests of those who have charge of the children of school-going age. We should like to be sure that all these precautions even if generally adopted can do much to mitigate the severity of the scourge of tubercle that steadily decimates the people of every nation. To cure individual cases, or even to arrest the progress of the disease is always something gained, but what will make the general population immune to the consumptive bacillus—if there be such a tangible being—is a very different and difficult question. Tuberculosis is as rife in Bombay as in the United States or Great Britain, but it would not be easy to imitate New York in the open-air schooling of Indian children under our very tropical sun though the buildings in which many of the minor elementary schools are located are sadly deficient in air, and ventilation according to modern ideas, even if they satisfy the ordered proportion of cubic feet of space to the individual. Space is not exactly synonymous with fresh air.

A Bit of Secret History. Lord Cromer in his well-balanced and critical appreciation of the late Sir Alfred Lyall called forth by Sir Mortimer Durand's biography, takes us in the current "Quarterly Review" a little behind the scenes and gives us a bit of what we may call the secret history of that which became famous in recent Indian history as the Ilbert Bill. As Sir Evelyn Baring he was at the time that memorable episode occurred, in the Supreme Executive Council as Financial Member, and was therefore one of the colleagues of Sir Courteney Ilbert and Lord Ripon round both whose devoted heads that fierce controversy raged. But Sir C.P. Ilbert, who incurred so much unpopularity had little to do, we learn, with the initiation of that unlucky Bill. When he came here in the summer of 1882, as Legal Member, the measure had been already framed under his predecessor Dr. Whitley Stokes, and was circulating among the various local Governments for their opinion. It was only an accident that Dr. Stokes' term of office as Legal Member came to a close before the Bill could come for discussion to the Supreme Council, and also an accident that Sir Courtney had to take charge of it when it did come up soon after he took charge. Thus the Bill might in fairness be called after Dr. Stokes. But even the latter had not much to do with the main principle of the Bill. Anglo-India would be much startled by Lord Cromer's revelation of the name of the arch offender in this matter. Ashley Eden was especially popular with the English in India and not particularly known for any leanings towards the natives of this country. Yet he who, as Lord Cromer rightly says, "could certainly not be accused of any wish to neglect European opinion or of any desire to push forward extreme liberal measures conceived in native interests" was the originator of the measure. He had some experience of the Supreme Council when he had acted for some time as Home Member, but he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when he suggested the removal of the bar upon the investment of native Magistrates in the interior with power over European British subjects.

When the Bill, based on his strong advice and recommendation, came before the Council and the public, Sir Ashley Eden was no longer in India, but had gone after the term of his rule in Bengal had expired to the Council of the Secretary of State at Home. So we suppose from this safe coigne of vantage in London he watched the storm which he had unwillingly brewed, when it burst on the unsuspecting heads of the Viceroy and his Councillors. Thus Lord Ripon, who has the reputation with Indians of having originated the measure and Sir C. P. Ilbert who is so popular with them for what turns out to be another's Bill, must yield their laurels to Sir Ashley Eden, the "bete noir" of the Bengalis who should certainly be surprised to find that they owe their favourite measure to him of all persons. But Lord Cromer has further surprise in store for us. He says that there was absolute unanimity in favour of the Bill among all high officials of the various Indian administrations when it was passing circulating among them for opinion previous to its introduction in Council. Even the India Council Members raised no objection with the solitary exception of the late Sir Henry Maine who had been years ago in India and who was considered somewhat of a doctrinaire. Yet this abstract philosopher was the only one to warn the Secretary of State of the practical danger lurking beneath the harmless looking Bill. Maine was then touring on the Continent and wrote privately to Lord Hartington his few words of warning. The latter who was then Secretary of State ought to have despatched Maine's letter to Lord Ripon, as it contained important reference to the bitter controversy which arose in Bentinck's time over the "Black Cut," a similar measure, and as it might have probably led the Viceroy to modify the measure before entrusting it to the public. But Lord Hartington received the letter when on his way to Newmarket, and forgot all about it, with the result, as Lord Cromer says, 'that Maine's warning never reached Lord Ripon'. One might well exclaim with what little wisdom sometimes are the affairs of a nation managed. Maine's acumen and great reputation would have had great effect on the men on the spot, and have led them to take precautions against the storm which was gathering.

Mr. Bryan's Tour. It might not be safe for the *New York World* to rely upon it, but we do not suppose that Mr. Bryan's lack of dignity extends so far as to permit him to accept its offer. We do hope, however, that it may bring him to a realisation of his position, and to a sense of the ludicrous aspect in which he places his high office. There would be little harm in Mr. Bryan's delivering an ordinary lecture or even making a lecture tour, except that it is not clear how he intends to perform his official duties. But the circumstances of the tour, which he has in contemplation, are such that it is astounding that a man of his intellect can so belittle himself as to consider them. He proposes to travel round with a great circus, something after the style of Barnum's "Greatest Show," and his lectures are to be limited to appearances of a few minutes on a platform, between or during other turns by acrobats and mountebanks. These cannot be admitted to be suitable company for Mr. Bryan, so long, at any rate, as he retains the Secretaryship of State. Of course, all his talk about his lecture tour, details of which have been cabled round the world, may be only an elaborate plant by which to force the United States Government to increase the emoluments of his office. If so, such methods are highly discreditable to their author. The susceptibilities of the average American are not always tender, but Mr. Bryan's brazenness is something which he cannot stand.

Oil in the Mediterranean. It is curious that although the existence of oil in Sicily, especially in the district of Nicosia, in Central Sicily, has been known for centuries, very little has been done to develop the industry. With the exception of short and inconclusive experiments made by a French company twelve months ago, no boring for petroleum has taken place in the island until the inception a few months ago of regular boring by an English company which has taken up a large area near Nicosia. This boring is still in the preliminary stages but the indications are most promising, and surface investigations have produced most remarkable results. A large extent of oil rock and some oil bearing shales have been discovered, and in one place a spring of surface petroleum of good quality has been found by means of a tunnel driven thirty feet into sandstone rock. Similar discoveries have been made in other parts of Sicily, and a German syndicate will begin boring very shortly in the south-east At Nicosia petroleum indications are on a large scale, the physical conformation of the country being favourable to the presence of enormous quantities. The importance of large deposits of petroleum on an island in the middle of the Mediterranean cannot be easily overestimated for war purposes, now that war vessels of all types and nationalities are to be adapted to consume oil fuel.

Lord Alastair Leveson-Gower, who was until recently an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of H. E. Lord Willington, receives under the will of his father, the late Duke of Sutherland, £3000, 260 shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway, and £150,000 in trust for him and his issue. The value of the late Duke's unsettled estate is £1,220,805 including net personalty £654,939.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

THE AISGILL DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Sept. 5.

I read the other day, I think it must have been in a report of one of the speeches at the Trades Union Congress in Manchester, that in a certain country where the railways are owned by the State accidents such as the one which occurred on the Midland on Monday are very rare. If this statement can be supported by figures it may, taken with what is properly called dramatic evidence given before the Board of Trade Inspector, Major Pringle at Leeds to-day, make some people, hitherto inclined to be utterly sceptical as to the advantages of nationalization, disposed to look a little more closely into the matter. At any rate, it is rather foolish for the railway companies to antagonise the public by taking up such an attitude as that of Mr. Paget, the Midland General Superintendent *vis-a-vis* Mr. Thomas, "the railwaymen's M.P." It may be true that Mr. Paget did not intimidate his men to refuse the aid of Mr. Thomas at the inquiry, but he seems to have treated that gentleman in rather a strange manner and so far as I know he has not denied using the following language to the Assistant Secretary of the Union:—"We are not going to have a repetition of your cross-questioning if we can help it. The men and we (the Company) are going to stick together." In an interview with the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* Mr. Thomas said:—"The position with regard to accidents of this description is that, while the Railwaymen's Union as a union has no locus standi at these Board of Trade inquiries, any railwayman involved in the accident is allowed to make a request for representation at the inquiry. This was done immediately this accident occurred, and Mr. Loraine, another official of the Union, was despatched to the scene of the accident to make inquiries. It is not usual for me to attend Board of Trade inquiries, but owing to many urgent telegrams I received alluding to certain difficulties which the enginemen who worked these two trains had to contend with I desired to come. After referring to the circumstances under which the men at the last moment decided not to avail themselves of his assistance he continued:—'While we cannot help but deplore the cowardice of the men in going back upon their request, it is to be noticed that this was after certain personal assurances given by Mr. Paget and a deliberate attempt to prevent me from seeing the men at any period of the journey from Leeds to Kirkby Stephen. Of course, the matter will not rest where it is. The public will want to know why Mr. Paget is anxious to prevent examination when there are fourteen lives involved. I was only anxious to show that, while the driver accepts responsibility, the two factors in the case are that both engines were short of steam, both from the same cause, and it was that shortness of steam that caused the second driver to miss the signals, because at that moment he was dealing with his injector. Both engines were short of steam because of the inferior class of coal they were using and about which the men have been complaining. One of the men involved complained less than a fortnight ago. I take the responsibility of telling you what in my opinion the company did not want dragged out, and what I wanted to drag out. The real cause of the accident was the shortness of steam on both engines, due to the use of inferior coal." The evidence given to-day by the driver and the foreman of the train which was run into as to the poor quality of the coal with which they were supplied will, unless it can be rebutted, cause an uneasy feeling throughout the country and will make the public more determined than ever that the whole question of the safety of railway passengers shall be probed to the bottom.

OUR ABSENTEE MINISTERS.

The papers tell us that Sir Edward Grey visited the Foreign Office on Monday "on his way through London." Very kind of him I am sure. Ministers like other people are entitled to a holiday, but it might, I think, be of a more reasonable length. Some of the "hard-worked" members of his Majesty's Government who shook the dust of London off their feet directly after the prorogation will not be seen on Whitehall again for months and then only as casual visitors. Three Cabinet Ministers are abroad and one of the absentees is the President of the Board of Trade. In view of the epidemic of labour troubles Mr. Buxton's absence from the country must be somewhat embarrassing to his department. Mr. Churchill who seems to be particularly fond of a life on the ocean wave, is still cruising in home waters and defying those stern critics who think that if it be necessary for our protection from possible invaders for the First Lord of the Admiralty to make so many official "inspections" in a Government vessel it would be better if he did not so frequently use such occasions as opportunities for giving his friends sea voyages, even though he pays for their messing. If commanders of our warships did the same there would certainly be an outcry and it is argued that what is sauce for the squadron goose should be sauce for the admiralty gander.

INTERNATIONAL SITTLICHKEIT.

AN APPROACH TO THE MILLENNIUM.

The world, it seems, was wrong in regarding the address delivered by the Lord Chancellor of England to the American Bar Association at Montreal on Monday as a mere academical performance. So far from being that it was, we now learn, intended to be an important political pronouncement. Why could we not have been told this before? It was not until yesterday that we learned in a telegram from Philadelphia that Lord Haldane's visit to the United States and Canada really was. I had better quote the Philadelphia telegram as it stands:—Mr. Francis Rawle, a prominent lawyer and chairman of the Lord Haldane Reception Committee, has issued a statement in which he says that, while he was returning from Montreal to New York with Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor authorized him to announce that his address to the Bar Association was an official announcement to the world of Great Britian's policy. According to Mr. Rawle, Lord Haldane said:—'It is official and intended to be, as it is the declared policy of the British Government announced through my address to the world. It will be published in London before I get home and be published immediately in French, German, Russian, and Chinese.' Mr. Rawle says that Sir Edward Grey went over the address line for line, stamping every word with official approval, and declares that the Lord Chancellor said that the United States in 50 years would be the leading nation in the material sense, and he saw no reason why it should not be the leader in the intellectual sense. In a Marconigram from the "Lusitania". Lord Haldane, replying to the inquiry of an enterprising London journal says, that a speech delivered by a Minister of the Crown communicating a message from his Sovereign to the peoples of America and Canada cannot be regarded as the speech of a private person. But the speech was not all about the King's message and how was any one to show that Lord Haldane was addressing his brother lawyers not as a lawyer but as a member of the British Cabinet? The formal title of the address or speech as Lord Haldane prefers to call it was "Higher Nationality: A Study in Law and Ethics." In the main it was a discourse on an ethical system for which our language at present has no name but which German writers call "Sittlichkeit." "Sittlichkeit" (said Lord Haldane) is the system of habitual or customary conduct, ethical rather than legal, which embraces all those obligations of the citizen which is "bad form" or "not the thing" to disregard. Indeed, regard for these obligations is frequently enjoined merely by the social penalty of being "cut" or looked on askance. And yet the system is so generally accepted and is held in so high a regard that no one can venture to disregard it without in some way suffering at the hands of his neighbours for so doing. If a man maltreats his wife and children, or habitually jostles his fellow-citizen in the street, or does things fragrantly selfish or in bad taste, he is pretty sure to find himself in a minority and the wo se off in the end. But not only does it not pay to do these things, but the decent man does not wish to do them. A feeling analagous to what arises from the dictates of his more private and individual conscience restrains him. *Sittlichkeit*, in a larger sense, often extends so far as to make the individual prefer the good of the community to his own. Can nations with common ideals develop a general will with binding obligations to each other, in other words, create an international "Sittlichkeit?" He held that there is nothing in the real nature of nationality that precludes such a possibility. And that the Anglo-Saxon States are peculiarly fitted to lead the way. He submitted that the spirit underlying the present tendency of Powers to form groups may develop as time goes on into a full international "Sittlichkeit." In this connection he made an interesting statement about the "Entente Cordiale." He remarked:—"Sometimes a friendly relationship grows up without crystallising into a general treaty. Such has been the case between my own country and France. We have no convention excepting one confined to the settlement of old controversies over specific subjects, a convention which has nothing to do with war. None the less, since in that convention there was embodied the testimony of willingness to give as well as to take, and to be mutually understanding and helpful, there has arisen between France and England a new kind of feeling which forms a real tie. It is still young, and it may stand still or diminish. But, equally well, it may advance and grow, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will do so." The message of the King to which Lord Haldane refers was as follows:—I have given my Lord Chancellor permission to cross the seas, so that he may address the meeting at Montreal. I have ask d him to convey from me to that great meeting of the lawyers of the United tates and of Canada my best wishes for its success. I entertain the hope that the deliberations of the distinguished men of both countries who are to assemble at Montreal may add yet further to the esteem and good-will which the people of the United States and of Canada and the United Kingdom have for each other.

THE 9TH ESPERANTO CONGRESS

The 9th Esperanto Congress at Bern closed on Sunday morning last at 12 o'clock, but sermons, orations, and festivities of sorts continued on Mount Gurten until far into the night. The famous Swiss Aviator Beder (who was one of the Hon. Presidents of the Congress), swept down into the midst of the merry-making Esperantists on the hill-top in his graceful Bleriot about five o'clock and had a most enthusiastic reception, and, as he rose again and circled round and round the Esperanto Standard on the Peak, he has vociferously cheered. The Congress was in every detail a great success. The weather was simply perfect and the visitors from forty different Nations enjoyed their cordial reception and the delightful scenery of Bern most thoroughly. The proceedings began on Sunday week with divine Services in the Jewish Synagogue and in the chief Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. The Services throughout were conducted and the sermons preached in Esperanto. The Revd. Cyprian Rust, of Soham, took the Service and preached in Trinity Church. Rabbi Saphra of Leipsic conducted the Service in the Synagogue, and a priest from Bucharest preached the sermon in the R. C. Cathedral. The Revd. Abbe Austin Richardson, Professor in St. Louis Institute in Brussels and President of the International Union of Catholic Esperantists was to have conducted the Roman Catholic Service, but, alas he suddenly expired on his way to the Congress at Boosey near Geneva. His loss is deeply deplored. Colonel Freyer, an Ex-President of the Swiss Federation, opened the Congress in a most sympathetic speech and the annual inaugural address was read (in Esperanto) by Professor Reni de Saussure, a member of the well-known Geneva family. The Congress was saluted by representatives of fifteen different Governments as well as by the elected representaties of the various Nationalities present. Dr. J. Pollen represented the Esperantists of Great Britain, and stated that, though England had not sent an official representative the President of the Board of Education consented to receive a report from him on the doings of the Congress. The most interesting feature of the opening meeting was the presentation to Dr. Zamenhof, the author of the language, of a Gold Medal struck in honour of the first Jubilee of the Language. This was presented to Dr. Zamenhof

(*Continued on page 13.*

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913.

THE GODS' CALL-TIME.

(BY MRS. STANLEY WRENCH).

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

The gods had spoken.

"Enough!" they cried, and the shuddering, sickened, blood inflamed crowd had heaved a half-reluctant sigh of relief; the Emperor had signalled to the slaves who watched with anxious eyes his every behest, so the gladiators from Arelate, and the Nemausean ruffians against whom they fought, had been withdrawn, and, after all, the wolves trapped during the winter had not been liberated.

For the gods had spoken.

Afterwards the long uproar had died away into silence, those quivering masses of flesh had trembled into a terrible stillness, the moans of the dying were mercifully hushed, and the sand had drunk the last red rivulet. Only the ugly stain remained. By-and-by there would be fresh sand strewn over the arena, the bodies would be dragged hence, and the morrow would see new games and fresh beasts eager to devour. The insatiable appetite of the Roman crowd, whetted to-day, would be as keen as ever to-morrow, and the gods would require new victims.

Petronius waked from the stupor into which he had fallen, raised himself on his elbow, and looked round with dim, unseeing eyes. He was vaguely conscious that a terrible pain burnt in his elbow where it touched the coarses and, but it was not till long afterwards that he saw it was raw and bleeding, and remembered.

At first he saw nothing—his eyes were so heavy with pain; then he realised it was the empty amphi-theatre ringed by blue sky, beyond which lay green hills bordered by a ring of pine forest, and after that the scent of the lilies met his nostrils, till groping with his hand he found their broken chalices still upon his brow. He found something besides. His hand was red and stained with blood, and there was a gaping wound all hidden by the blossoms with which he had been decked when they led him forth that day with stories of the wolves who had been kept fasting for three days, and of the Numidian lion whose first taste of human flesh he was to be.

He remembered the people, tier upon tier; how they had cried out in glee to see him led thither, all chained as he was, and how he had proudly shouted his defiance to them and the gods.

Nevertheless the gods had refused his body, though for that he hardly knew whether to be glad or thankful, so bitter was the pain he bore.

The warm afternoon sunshine bathed his quivering limbs as he dragged himself to his feet. For a moment he felt sick and faint, then with the sudden knowledge that no eye was watching, and that he could go free, he seemed to gain strength, and went slowly with unsteady steps towards the entrance of the amphi theatre, where the breezes beckoned him away.

Away; but with her? He a slave, with not a semblance of a home, with not a soul in all the world who cared for him. Where could he go?

Below him, bathed in the light of the setting sun, lay the city to which soldiers had brought him yesterday, the roofs all golden in the sunset. The silver river sparkled and glittered in the rays, and a wild longing arose within him to reach that water, to lave his aching limbs, to ease the pain, and to die.

For with death came oblivion, and he was soul-weary for the peace of forgetfulness.

Then as he felt the cool grass beneath his feet, the blood within him quickened again, and he turned eastward, away from the city, away from the cool river, and away from men. Dark woods lay against the snow of the Alps and the blue of the sky, and in these woods he might find shelter. He brushed through short thickets of blue and white periwinkle, past bushes heavy with the syringa and flowering thorn, and only once did he pause. A chaplet of periwinkle blossoms lay across one of the thicket paths, withered and rather forlorn-looking, and he took it up with a sad smile.

"The flower of death," he said. "I wonder for whose funeral the wreath was woven."

For in those parts it was ever the custom on a death to weave chaplets of the blue and white blossoms of the periwinkle, placing these on the grave as tokens of remembrance.

Dropping the wreath at the sudden thought that it must have been picked by human fingers, and that human beings might be near, he plunged into deeper shades, not content with this first shelter; then he sank down under the deep shadow of the ilex trees, knee deep in green ferns, his strength suddenly failing him.

How long he lay thus on the wet bracken he never knew, but when he opened his eyes the night had grown dark, and the stars shone with wonderful brilliancy. Gazing up at their cold splendour, he felt lonely, and for the first time tears came to his eyes.

He had not wept when his body had been so rent with pain; he had not shed tears when they had torn from him all that he held most dear even when little Perpetua, his sister, had been sacrificed long ago he had bowed his head and said it was the will of the gods. Now his sense of loneliness hurt him so that tears came to his tortured eyes and he sobbed like a woman.

Away to the north the Milky Way formed a kind of crescent, enveloping Cassiopeia's Chair in its nebulous light, Castor and Pollux lit up the west, and the changing iridescent fire of Algol reflected its rainbow light in the river below. Of the approach of starlight he had seen nothing—that wonderful mystic light between daylight and darkness had passed unobserved. Now in the darkness he cursed the gods that had left him in such plight—cursed and wept again.

Then there came a noise, a sound so slight that it brought with it a sense of safety rather than alarm.

At first he was not sure, it seemed far away but as it came nearer he knew it was a woman singing. It was such a a sad little song that his heart ached in company, and he told himself she must be lonely and suffering too. But he had no strength left; he could neither shout nor cry out, so he held his breath and listened again.

It came nearer and with it he seemed to hear the wary slow approach of cautious feet, until as they came nearer still he was sure it must be little child, so slight was the noise and so gentle were the words of the song.

His loneliness ached for human kinship again, and without knowing what he did he called as he had been won't to call to little Perpetua.

"Come, my pretty come; my pretty he cried, the coaxing, endearing words at first thick, until his speech becoming clearer, they too grew musical and he was glad.

The singing ceased and he was afraid, for the silence only revealed his loneliness a thousandfold.

A minute later the rustling began again; he lay silent till nearer and nearer came those cautious feet, and then through the green light of the fern he saw her face.

A delicate oval, eyes blue as the sky in summer, hair all ablow brown as a ripe hazel nut, and a mouth all rosy-red but tremulous with surprise.

That was what he saw. Then she smiled a tender smile, and held out tiny white hands.

Stars might have fallen, sun ceased to shine, heaven and earth and the whole fantasy of human life might have passed away, but Petronius would henceforward be content. For with the smile came the knowledge that love and life were not always spelled with letters of pain, that there were still things of beauty and light, and that it might be possible to find joy again in some of his chance wanderings.

"Who are you?" she asked, her voice like the ripple of running brooks in June.

He raised himself slowly, and in a voice that had won back some of its eloquence told her his story how he, one of a noble house, had been trapped into slavery by a cruel ruse whilst but a growing lad; how one, a man high in authority at the Imperial court, had sought to pay off old scores twixt his father and his own, and how little Perpetua, his sister, had been snatched from him and thrown to the beasts; and how he alone out of a host of slave and malefactors had escaped the fate of those who go to make holiday for a Roman crowd.

Her face whitened, her eyes dilated, and he saw her mouth quiver. It was easy to see such sights and sounds, were not known to her.

Then she held out her hands again.

"Come into my garden," she said.

"There you will be safe. None walk there save myself and Baudillas, when he comes at whiles."

But Petronius's eyes flashed fire.

"How say you?" he cried. "Is it Baudillas Marcianus of whom you speak?"

She bowed her head. Hence it was she saw neither the pain nor rage in his eyes.

"Do you, then, know him?" she asked. "He is not here now, but when he comes again he will be glad to meet you."

The youth put up his hand.

"And you?" he cried. "Who are you?"

"I am Blanda," she said, a quiet dignity in her small voice. "I am Blanda, the betrothed wife of Baudillas Marcianus, and I am to marry him within the space of three more moons."

A little silence lay between them, a silence both were strangely eager not to break. It was pregnant of emotions neither understood till afterwards.

Then she held out her hands again.

"Come into my garden," she cried.

"I have flowers there you will love, and you shall tend them with me, Old Pedo, the gardener, will not let me always pick as many as I need, but you will be kind. I can read it in your eyes."

Again that palpitating silence. Again that mystic sense of something unseen.

At last, in a voice that shook a little he explained that it must not be. He might not come into that garden, since it must be hers alone, nor must she tell any of his coming, even though it was but to the forest land.

"But why?" she queried. "Baudillas is kind. He will not bid you fight again with wolves."

He shook his head.

"That must be our secret," he said solemnly, and he took her hand.

Her fingers twined round his.

"What is a secret s" she asked.

"This is a secret," he said, and, scarcely knowing what he did, he leaned forward and kissed her on the lips.

She looked very shy and thoughtful for the space of a minute, then she smiled.

"Now I know," she cried. "I will kiss you, too. But we must not tell Baudillas Now I know what shall be our secret. We will kiss each other, but we will never tell."

Some feeling of uneasiness awoke within him. He let her hand go and looked away.

"Why do you not wish to hold my hand?" she asked so he took it again.

"And tell me why you look so sad," she continued, and came nearer.

Then she saw how sore were his wounds and how torn his clothing.

"Oh," she cried, "you are sick and in pain! I must get Glyceria, my serving woman, to tend you."

"No, no!" he cried in startled protest. "No, you must tell no one. I shall be better in the morn. I can wash my wounds when I find water, and if you could but bring me some clean linen——"

He stopped all shamefacedly, but she clapped her hands.

"There is water near by," she said. "There is a lake at the bottom of any garden, and you may bathe in that. I will bring you towels, and I can get you clothes. Baudillas has a store of clothing here, since it used to be his hunting lodge till he brought me hither."

He hesitated, but only for a minute. He must have fresh clothing if he would escape, or he would be easily recognised. So, choking down his distaste at wearing clothes belonging to his enemy, he thanked her and followed her as she showed him the way.

It was not far. He was not so sheltered by the forest as he had at first thought; but passing at little belt of woodland clearing, she turned to him again and he kissed her hand.

"Here begins my garden," she said.

The anemones were in blossom, pale flowers that looked as though the wind had but kissed them to call forth their blushes; roses were breaking into buds, although the year was early, and under the olive trees there shone the star of Bethlehem and the grape hyacinth, whilst bushes of blossoming syringa made the air heavy with perfume.

"Wait," she whispered with her finger to her lips, and he waited.

But not for long. In a little while she reappeared long white towels over her arm, and this time she beckoned him forward.

A river of clear green water flowed at the bottom of the little glade where they descended and here was a reservoir lake which circled white swans, whilst a balustrade of limestone hardly less white than the birds surrounded the sheet of clear water, marble pedestals supporting statues at intervals round.

"You shall bathe here," she said.

"No one will come here, because this is my own bath. Here are towels of white linen, and you may tear them to strips if you will, so that you bind your wounds. Here, too, is a flask of elder-flower water, which you must pour over your wounds. The elder is a magic plant and has much healing, and my serving-woman made this but last year. I go now, but I will return and I will bring you food and wine. Then we will tell one another secrets once more."

She went, and the youth sighed. She was the first kind thing he had known since he had been made a slave.

Then the grey dawn grew in the sky, and for him began a new day, a new life, and the world was changed. The foliage of the olives quivered, the pink blossoms of the Judas-tree showered themselves over the paths, and tufts of ale hellebore bore witness to the glories of the morning.

He wrapped himself in a towel and fell asleep, and when he woke found clothing and food near at hand. The wine resorted his flagging powers, the elder-flower water healed his wounds as though in very truth there lay magic in the blossoms, and the food gave to him a new heart. Then, clothed in the tunic that belonged to Baudillas, his enemy, he waited for the maiden into whose eyes he had looked ere dawn was in the heavens—waited for her coming eager to listen again to the soft music of her voice.

But all that day she came not. It was when evening fell that she came again.

"I love not the heat of the day," she said when he asked her why she had tarried so long. "I like best the cool dawn and the gentle shades of evening. It is the sun that shrivels up the blossoms in my garden, but the dew and the darkness refresh them again.

"I love you, too," she said, "now you shall tell me many things. You shall tell me of the great world and what the people do. I have asked Baudillas, but he will not tell me. He laughs and pinches my cheek, then says that when I am wed there will be time to learn all the wise things of the world. But I have no wish to wed. Tell me what lies beyond the Alps, tell me where is Spain, and what the folk do in Arelate, whence they say my mother came."

So began the first of many talks, until Blanda grew to look upon the youth as the very acme of wisdom, for he could speak of marvellous things she had not known before. Hand in hand they sat and talked; he told her the names of the stars, but he also told her that her eyes were brighter than the stars. At that she laughed and seemed much amused; then, running to the river basin, looked at herself in the clear depths of the water.

"You do not speak truth, Petronius," she cried. "My eyes shine, it is true, but they are not so bright as the stars."

"Tell me more," she said when he related to her battle stories he had learned in his boyhood.

But better than battle stories did she love to listen to the tales of the magic of love; and then she would sigh.

"What is love, Petronius?" she asked one day.

"I know not," said Petronius, shaking his head sadly.

But therein he lied, and, knowing he lied, he blushed crimson.

For now, sleeping or waking, the image of Blanda was ever before him, so that he know he loved her. But he put the thought away, fearing he was not worthy. For that is a lad's way.

Sometimes Baudillas came, but he never saw him, and as he always returned to the city at night, Blanda never failed to come at the usual hour, though sometimes she was sadder than usual, and sometimes she looked as though she had wept, though when he asked her this she would deny it with a laugh. For that is a maid's way.

But there was one day Petronius never forgot. It had been hot and sultry all the forenoon, but as the day waned he became possessed of a strange spirit of unrest. He caught faint sounds of merriment now and again, and guessed that Baudillas was there again, with his friends. Sometimes they would bring Blanda silks and jewels, and there was ever much talk of her wedding day. But till now this had seemed but a faint, far-off uncertainty; this evening it burst upon the youth that Blanda was fast growing a woman, and that he might lose her ere long. He buried his face in the ferns and groaned aloud. His heart grew bitter and as he caught the echo of dancing feet stepping to the music of silver, pipes, he hated Baudillas as he had never hated him before.

He remembered, too, as he crouched in the undergrowth, getting nearer and nearer to the garden itself as the evening grew apace—he remembered of of late Blanda had seemed oddly half afraid. Once he had seen her, although she had not guessed his nearness, and she had been standing as though listening in fear. She was not afraid of the dark, she feared not the forest depths—then what was it that spoke to her of terror lurking near at hand?

Again he cursed Baudillas.

When she came it was nigh midnight and the moon was high in the sky, but he saw that she was all atremble and her eyes were big with tears.

"What is it, Blanda?" he asked all the love he bore her vibrant in his voice.

She gave one pitiful glance, then turned her face away that he might not see her mouth in its tremulous woe.

He came a little nearer.

"Blanda," he said, and there was a note in his voice she had never heard before.

She turned. She looked in his eyes. Then she knew.

"Oh, I love you, too!" she cried, and the next moment he had drawn her into the shelter of his arms.

"My love—my dear love," he cried, and every word was a caress.

But she clung to him in fearsome terror, and closed her eyes as in a swoon.

"I love you," he cried, and his heart triumphed, for he felt her tremble and knew that she loved him. It was not of him she was afraid.

She put up a tiny hand and hid her eyes.

"I have wept all this evening," she said. "I have kept knowing after this night I shall never see you more."

He stiffened, held her more tightly, then, bending, kissed her lips.

It was then she smiled—a weary, little, wan smile it was.

"That was our secret," she said. "We loved each other then."

"I have always loved you," he cried boldly. "I will carry you away this night, and I will marry, you dear heart. We will stay together."

"I am married to Baudillas," she faltered. "He came to-day. He and his friends brought priests, and I am wed. Oh, Petronius, do not look at me thus! I could not help myself. It is a horrible thing."

"Then how came you here?" he asked almost roughly. "Nay, forgive me, dear love," he cried, shamed all of an instant at having wounded her tender soul. "But how is it, if you be wed to Baudillas, that you are able to be here?"

"'Twas with tears I besought him," she faltered. "I told him I must have the time alone. I said I must bid good-bye to my garden—the garden I have learned to love. It was after I had wept and cried much that he consented. But he will come back to-morrow, and I am to go with him to the city, and thence to Rome. Oh, Petronius," and her voice died away in a wail that held the echo of an awful despair, "what am I to do?"

"I care not if you be twenty times his wife!" he cried, his boyish insolence suiting well his slender figure. "I will carry you away with me, and he shall seek for you in vain. We love each other, beloved. What else can matter?"

"You talk boldly, my friend," broke in a stern voice, and Blanda gave a shrill scream of terror.

"You talk boldly, young man," said the new-comer, stepping down so that he stood in the full light of the moon. "So you are her paramour?" and his thin lip sneered.

Gently Petronius laid the half-fainting girl upon the garden seat. His hand went involuntarily to his side, but he had no sword, and the other laughed.

"I fight not with boys, young sir," he said insolently. "But I will have you taken off and shut up in a dungeon where rats shall eat your flesh. You shall know what the robur means. In a fetid abyss you shall have time to cool your brains."

But by this time Petronius's courage had returned. Never a coward, he had but been taken aback by the suddenness of this man's appearance. He knew now it was his old-time enemy, Baudillas; but of this he said nothing.

"I have no sword, sir," he said. "But I know what you mean when you speak of the robur. I have heard stories of that before; but you shall not put me there. This lady hath honoured—"

"Pshaw! the wanton!" sneered the other, and with that word Petronius's blood was up. He had much to lose, much to fear, but he flung all care away and thought only of what he had to win.

Lissom as a wild cat, he sprang at the throat of the man, who had no time to draw his sword had he willed. Lithe as a panther, he curled his young and slender body round the heavier bulk of the older man, and the two swayed to and fro. Baudillas was no coward either, and to him praise must be given, for, fearing lest in the heat of the fray he might be tempted to draw his sword, he flung it far from him, the steel falling with a heavy crash into the ilex trees, startling some night birds, the twain flying up with a whirring swish of wings.

"Now," he cried, almost choked by the youth's tight grasp, and he put forth all his strength.

The lad strained and clung fast; but the brute force soon told. Almost sobbing as he felt his own strength going, Petronius twisted around the legs of the older man, seeking to throw him by a trick he had learnt from an old slave.

But it was in vain. Baudillas was a practised wrestler and knew a trick or two of modern teaching which the lad had never learnt. Again came that cold spasm of something akin to fear as Petronius felt his breath going.

"Give in!" cried the man. "Spawn of vipers, but I have you! I will choke all the breath from your wretched body. Give in!"

"Nay!" cried the boy, for he was in truth but little more, compared with this man who had fought twice in the Gallic wars. "Nay!"

And neither had a thought of the girl, who had recovered from her swoon, and for a moment or two had watched them as though dazed. Then, seeing that the victory would go to the strong were she to do nothing, Blanda sped away, leapt across the little brook, ran up the steps, and was lost. Was it like a woman, after all, to fear the death groans or to watch such a fight, for now both man and boy were fighting for for more than dear life.

She was not long gone, nor did she come alone.

"Pedo," she cried in a breathless whisper, "do you see? They will kill one another!"

The old man grinned and rubbed his hands, enjoying the sight.

"By Hercules!" he cried, "the lad doth know the tricks. He is a born wrestler. Body of Bacchus, but I doubt if he will not throw him, in spite of odds."

But the girl wrung her hands with terror.

"Go and help, Pedo!" she cried. "Help him!"

But Pedo was too interested to move, and she danced to and fro in fretful impatience.

"Give me your knife!" she cried to the old man, but he took no heed.

"I must needs help myself," she cried. "Ah—"

For with a crash the two were down, Baudillas underneath. But this again was a trick, and in a moment he would have choked the breath out of the boy's body had not the girl launched herself upon him, digging her nails into his neck so that he squirmed with sudden pain.

It was that gave Petronius his chance. One swift invocation to the gods, and he was upon his feet; a minute later and Baudillas was down, and he kneeling upon his ches.

"Mercy," he sobbed, for he had suddenly grown a coward, feeling the nearness of death, and shrinking from the look in the boy's eyes.

"Mercy!" he cried again, as the grasp tightened.

Then there was an omnious silence.

"Mercy!" cried Petronius. "Did you show mercy to me or mine? I have not forgotten. You had me made a slave, you had my little sister thrown to the lions, and it is a bare three moons since you gave orders that I should be thrown to the wolves, there to fight and give you and the rest holiday. But the gods were kind. They were tired of blood that day, and I live—live to avenge my father's wrongs. I am the son of Silvus Petronius, Baudillas, and it is thus I pay for the wrongs you have showered on my house. The gods have called . . . Time!"

As dawn broke over the woodlands a youth and a maiden emerged hand in hand from the forest glades, she looking at him half in pride, half in wonder, he at her with a kind of shamefaced pride.

"You do not blame me, then?" he cried. "You do not hate me for it, beloved? Remember my mother's wrongs, and how he hid her in a dungeon overrun with rats till she went mad with terror. Remember my little sister, and how—"

"There is no need to recount them all, Petronius," she said. "You are all I have in the world. Who am I to cry you blame? He was an ill man," and she shuddered.

"Where are we going?" she asked.

He looked at her with kindling eyes.

"The world is wide, dear heart," he said. "We go out into the world together, you and I, with love for company."

Little Jim, though he attended Sunday-school every week, did not know quite so much about Scriptural history as he ought to have known, but when his sister asked him, "Where was Solomon's temple?" he was rather angry that she should think him unable to answer a simple question like that.

"Don't you think I know anything?" he asked.

"Well, where was it, then?" his sister repeated, and then he informed her.

"On the side of his forehead, of course—the same as other folk's. Do you think I'm a dunce?"

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

London being now an impossibly dull and dusty spot, I have betaken myself to the country. Everything is very pleasant, the sun shines on ripening corn, and makes leafy patches as we sit under spreading trees on green lawns. The fragrance of new mown hay, and roses, is so delightful a change from the smell of petrol, fish shops and public houses, we wonder why we have ever chosen to live in London. We motor through exquisite villages where the rosy brickwork of the cottages is hidden under masses of flowering creepers. The spire of the village church seems to speak of the presence of fair ideals, well in keeping with the outward appearance of a harmonious existence.

I really know very little of English village life, it occured to me to make a few enquiries as to the ways of life among the naval population. They seem to me for one thing to lack legitimate means of keeping boredom at bay. I am sure life is far less boring for well off people, than it was a hundred or even fifty years ago. The witness to this is, that we no longer get drunk every evening. I should not wonder if our ancestors were driven to drink by sheer ennui. We shall doubtless see drunkenness disappearing among the poor, when their amusements are cheaper and better organized. When any one is looking forward to spending a cheery evening, it is natural to keep at a distance, the enemy who would steal away our brains.

I can remember that in Ireland years ago, we often meet drunken men. To-day it is quite a rare sight, and in a great part this is due to the arrival of the bicycle. The Irish man was quick to discover, that if his bicycle was to be of any use to him, he must keep a steady head. The temptation to drink heavily has perhaps prevailed over much in Ireland. The country still is very dull, and the enemy boredom is ever ready to enwrap its victim. Do you know why the gardens attached to Irish country homes are often placed at quite a distance from the house? Well the reason is, that after dinner, which occurred in the middle of the afternoon in the good old days, the ladies withdrew to this garden, any gentleman, who could fulfil the severe test of walking as far as the garden, was held to be fit company for the ladies, and followed them to their retreat.

We may criticize as insane many of our ways of passing the time, but it does seem an advance, that we should find life so interesting. We no longer require to drug ourselves in order to forget we are alive. Human beings, let us face it, refuse to be bored. They can stand sorrow, tragedy and even hunger, but not a dreary vacuum, a hopeless dead level, a colourless existence. We cannot live by bread alone, we must have laughter, sunshine, something outside ourselves, in which we can merge our personalities. There are people who forget their private ills, in searching for remedies for national ills, but this panacea is only for the few. The majority of people are imprisoned inside a small personal circle, and it is for them the Picture Palace, the Music Hall and that the Theatre exist. For some golden moments, they forget money troubles, family quarrels, even physical miseries, as they follow the thrilling adventures of fictitious heroes and heroines. The amusement of a Nation are thought to be so important, it is held by many, that a National and state-aided theatre ought to exist. This is the case in some German states. Why should not our Minister for Education also act as a Minister for Recreation? Are they not both almost equally important. Private enterprise to-day supplies the need of the people, but does it do it in the best way? Money must be made; and so appeal is tendered to lower, rather than to higher, instincts, to you to supply the best, in dance and song and theatrical display, and possibly you wake latent artistic perceptions in the audience. The Medieval Church was wise, and supplied good music to the people, and some sort of theatrical entertainment in the Morality Play. Puritanism swept away the artistic side of the church's life, and to-day in country villages no medium exists, through which appeal can be made to the mental and artistic side of the people. A laudable effort is being made to-day to teach the village children old English dances. No boy or girl, who has learnt the rhythmic motions of Morris dancing, and felt the joy of moving in perfect accord to inspiring music, can ever become, in after years, totally brutalized and indifferent to art and beauty. If there existed a Minister for Recreation, he would see that Morris dancing was taught in every village school. Then he might think it advisable to encourage the village theatre, the younger people would not be left to gape open-mouthed at the movements of others. They would be coaxed to act themselves. Who knows when "a Mute Inglorious Milton" might not be discovered if sufficiently roused from the stpour caused by monotony, hard work, and underfeeding.

A book which is being a good deal read at the present moment is one called "How the Labourer Lives." The two authors, Seebohm Rowntree and May Kendall, have drawn a sad picture of the conditions of the English agricultural labourer. They summarise the hopeless outlook of thousands of families, in our beautiful England, in these words:—"The wage paid by farmers to agricultural labourers is, in the vast majority of cases, insufficient to maintain a family of average size in a state of merely physical efficiency. In fact the conclusion drawn from careful and elaborate investigations are, that innumerable families, "are receiving not much more than three-fourths of the nourishment necessary for the maintenance of physical health." In the face of these facts, it seems somewhat of a mockery to advocate recreation, for half starved mortals. Yet we must remember that the word recreation really means the re-creating of the body, mind, soul, and spirit. Is it right to leave the inhabitants of the country side without a chance of re-creating themselves? Are we to say the pig is happy in his stye, let us leave him there. It is well known that the pretty village contains inhabitants, whose ideas of morality are lower than those of the slum dweller. Mr. Wells has pointed out that the sinner in the city sins with some degree of imagination, but that the sinner in the country sins with a brutal animalism, which is unredeemed by the higher level of mental effort.

We are evidently going to hear a good deal in the near future about rural problems, because an official enquiry is going to be held. I wonder if the commission who make a report will remember that the subject of their enquiry has not only a half-starved body, but also a seperately starved mind and soul. Perhaps however conditions have altered for the better in some directions for village people during the last hundred years. One of the inhabitants of a Norfolk village, near which I have been staying, has attained the unusual age of 103. She still keeps her faculties but is not very communicative. However her daughter aged 75, who lives with her, tells that when her mother was young, it was the custom to put a piece of toast in the tea pot, pour boiling water over it, and call it tea. As far as we could gather the staple form of food in those days was mangold wurzles. Can it be true that more people die from overfeeding than from underfeeding? This view seems to be borne out by this old woman's case, but again we read in the papers this week of Lord Strathcona, at the age of ninety-three, hurrying down the platform to take the express train almost in motion, which was to take him the first part of his journey to Canada. Now it ought to be fairly certain that the venerable peer in question never lived on such plain fare as toast and water and mangold wurzles, so perhaps it does not do to theorise too strictly as to the search for longevity. I wonder how many of us really yearn in our heart of hearts to learn the secret.

Always your friend,

ROSAMUND.

A PLEA FOR THE SILLY SEASON.

I don't yet understand,
Though I've tried a good lot,
Why we yearly should brand
Without knowing what's what
One particular season as Silly,
As though all the others were not.

As I ransack my mind
Some success to achieve
I'm a wee bit inclined
On the whole to believe
That it isn't so black as it's painted,
And that's why its fate makes me grieve.

'Tis the time of the year
When the humblest of men
Gets a chance to appear
In the popular ken
By propounding sensational problems
Which haven't been mooted till then.

To our notice he brings
Things worth thinking about,
Very excellent things
Which are often squeezed out
In an age that's addicted to hustle
And drowned in the demagogue's shout.

He will find himself moved
To put points of all sorts,
Such as "Are girls improved
By indulgence in sport?"
Which is surely as well worth discussion
As points they thresh out in the Courts.

His pink hollyhock's height
Is just nineteen foot two:
"Is a record in sight?"
Is the theme he'd pursue;
And I doubt if the Medical Congress
Could honestly say that it knew.

He will ask, "Should a man
On the middle-aged tack
With five hundred per ann.
Have at marriage a whack?"
Just the nut that the Bishops in conclave
Would find it not easy to crack.

He will say, "'Tis agreed
That our cricket falls flat:
Should we promptly proceed
To abolish the bat?"
Did you lengthy Marconi Committee
Decide aught so weighty as that?

With his pen in his paws
And commendable nous,
He'll inquire what's the cause
Of the shortage of grouse,
Which is quite as important as questions
Nonentities ask in the House.

So I don't understand,
Though I've thought a good lot,
Why we yearly should brand
Without knowing what's what
One particular season as Silly
As though all the others were not.

—Mostyn T. Pigott. in The *World*.

A gentleman playing golf with a clergyman who constantly missed his stroke was astonished to hear him ejaculate "Assuan!" every time he made an especially bad mistake. At the end of the game the layman asked the clergyman what he meat by saying "Assuan."

"Well, my friend," said he, "Assuan is on the Nile, and the bigest dam in the world."

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXVI.

For a few moments the woman stood blinking her eyes. The door closed behind her, closed somewhat noisily, and still she did not move. She looked half-dazed, like a woman who stands in the middle of a crowded street, uncertain whether to go forward or go back, too paralysed to get out of the way of motors and taxicabs. Her face was thin and haggard, her clothes such as a beggar might have worn.

"You wished to see me," said Lord Champernowne, coming forward.

She thrust out her hands at him, a trick she had perhaps learnt on the stage, and shuddered.

"No, no," she said, "I have made a mistake. I didn't mean to come. Please let me go. I have nothing to tell you—nothing."

"Very well done," muttered Boanerges. "You and she must have rehearsed that for hours."

Champernowne frowned and walked up to the trembling woman. As he came close to her, she shivered and put her hands to her face.

"I have your letter," he said, sternly "That has already told me something. I'm afraid I can't let you go without some explanation."

"I was mad," she whispered hoarsely "mad to have ever come here." Then suddenly her hands dropped to her sides, and she stared at Boanerges Scott as though she had noticed his presence for the first time. Who is that? she asked "I thought we were alone. I wished to see you alone."

"That is Mr. Boanerges Scott," Champernowne replied. "Whatever you have to say concerns him as much as it concerns me—more perhaps."

"Boanerges—Scott!" she faltered "The father——"

She reeled, and would have fallen if Champernowne had not sprung forward and caught her by the arm.

"You are ill," he said, gently. "You must sit down and rest."

He helped her to a chair by the table, and noted the hungry glare in her eyes as she looked at the wine and the dessert.

"You are done up," he said in a kindly voice. "You must have something to drink—some food."

She nodded, her eyes still fixed on the food and wine

"She is starving," said Champernowne to himself, and then aloud, "I'll have something sent in for you. There's plenty in the servants' hall. What would you like?"

"Anything," she said fiercely, "bread—anything."

Lord Champernowne poured out a glass of port.

"Drink this," he said. Then he went to the side of the fireplace to ring the bell. As he passed the financier's chair Scott muttered, "Excellent; she is a born actress."

Champernowne rang the bell, and when the footman entered he gave orders for some roast turkey to be brought in at once. The man departed, scowling as soon as his back was turned on his master. It was really too bad for his evening to be spoilt like this.

"You need not wait, Mr. Scott," said Champernowne, "unless you care to do so."

"Can't she let us have it at once?" growled the financier. "Haven't we had enough of this tomfoolery?"

"It is not fair on Miss Maville," Champernowne, replied. "She is quite exhausted. If you don't want to wait you need not. I dare say Miss Maville would rather speak to me alone."

Scott laughed.

"I can wait," he said. "It would be a pity to miss anything."

Then he moved his chair round so that he could see the woman without having to turn his head. He was interested in her, for he believed that she had once tried to trap his son into marriage. In her present state she hardly looked the sort of woman to tempt any man to make a fool of himself.

The food arrived, thick slices of the breast of a turkey, with sausages and potato, and stuffing of chestnut and rich brown gravy. At the sight and smell of it the woman seated at the table trembled. Lord Champernowne who realized that the poor creature did not wish to eat under the steady and unpleasant stare of Boanerges Scott seated himself so that his body shielded her from the financier's gaze. She glanced at him gratefully, hesitated for a moment as she picked up the knife and fork, and then, half-crazy with hunger, attacked the food with fury of a starving animal. In less than five minutes she had finished.

"Have something else?" queried Champernowne, who had been nibbling at a crystallized fruit to make a pretence of joining her at her meal.

"No more, thank you," she whispered "It was kind of you—to think of this—but no more."

"Well, sit where you are, and tell us your story," said Champernowne, pushing back his chair so that the financier could once more see the woman's face.

The woman shuddered, and looked round as though she were seeking some way of escape.

"If it will help you at all," Champernowne continued, "I will tell you that I am supposed to have killed young Evelyn Scott, and that if you can give me any clue to the identity of the real murderer you will save an innocent man from a very cruel persecution."

"You?" she queried. "You? They must be mad!"

"They are mad—some of them," Champernowne replied. "And I would further point out to you that the reward of twenty thousand pounds which I offered has not yet been withdrawn."

She covered her face with her hands and shuddered.

"No, not that," she said. "I could not touch that."

"Excellent," remarked Scott. "She really does it very well."

"Of course, it would be foolish not to take the money," said Champernowne. "If you haven't come for that, what have you come for?"

The woman clenched her hands, and stared vacantly at the weapons on the wall. There was a look of fierce horror in her eyes.

"He deserted me," she said, in a hoarse whisper, "left me to starve—went away with another woman. I want revenge. I don't ask for money. I want revenge."

"Who deserted you?" queried Scott, harshly.

"My husband," she answered.

"What is his name?"

"Antonio Ruvo." she replied, speaking so faintly that the words were only heard by Champernowne, who was sitting close to her.

"Speak louder," said Scott, brutally.

"Ruvo," said Champernowne, "Antonio Ruvo. I must ask you, Mr. Scott, not to speak in that way to this lady. Her task is quite hard enough; there is no reason to make it harder."

Boanerges Scott, laughed unpleasantly.

"It was your husband you referred to in your letter?" queried Champernowne.

"Yes," she replied. Then she gave a low moan and covered her face with her hands. Champernowne, felt the horror of the situation—this betrayal of a murderer by his own wife. Only the vilest cruelty, the most infamous brutality, could have made such a thing possible. For nearly a minute there was silence, only broken by the sound of the woman's sobs. Champernowne felt very uncomfortable. A grim smile flickered across the lips of Boanerges Scott. He thought that this was all part of the game.

"Well," he said, after a pause, "what about Ruvo—your husband? Do you wish to tell us that he was the murderer of my son?"

"No!" she said, fiercely, "no! What am I saying? What am I talking about? I am mad." She rose to her feet, with a look of agony on her face. "I must go," she continued. "I ought never to have come. Please forget all I have said. I am going mad," and she moved towards the door.

"You will not find your way out alone," said Champernowne, quietly.

"Allow me to show you." He opened the door for the woman, and she passed out, moving like one in a dream, putting out a hand to the wall as she walked down the long stone passage. Then he followed her, leaving Boanerges Scott to do what he thought fit.

"You must not forget," he said, as he opened another door leading into the more modern portion of the house, "that, I am suspected of this crime. My whole future, my career, my happiness, are at stake. I would like to have a few words with you alone before you leave the house."

She did not answer him; she did not speak till they had reached the hall. Then she suddenly turned to him.

"What is it you wish to say?" she queried.

He opened the door leading into the library

"In here," he said, quietly.

She passed into the room, and he closed the door behind her.

"Sit down," he said, in a low voice.

She seated herself obediently in the nearest chair.

"Boanerges Scott," he said, after a pause "so thoroughly believes that I am guilty of the death of his son that he is going to openly bring the charge against me. The evidence is not sufficient to condemn me, but it is sufficient to ruin my career, cut me off from all my friends, make me an outcast from the social and political world. You heard of the death of Higson?"

She nodded.

"Well," he continued, "when Boanerges Scott gives his evidence I shall be suspected of the death of Higson. Did you know Higson?"

"Yes," she answered, without pausing to think of what the answer might mean to her.

"And your husband knew Higson?"

"Yes."

"How long have you been married?"

"Four years—more than four years?"

Lord Champernowne gave a low whistle.

"Then you were married at the time of young Scott's death?" he added

She shuddered, but gave no answer to the question. It did not, indeed, require an answer.

"Where was your husband at the time of Higson's death?"

"In Italy."

"Are you prepared to swear that?"

"Yes. I was with him. It was a week after that—he—he left me."

She clenched her hands, and a look of hideous rage came into her face. In a moment she had changed into a woman who had forgotton everything except her revenge.

"He did not kill Higson," she blurted out. "I swear that. As to the other matter, I do not know. I was not with him at the time. He wrote to me, saying that he was going to call on young Scott that evening. I know nothing else. He may have called, or he may not. That is all I have to tell. He left England almost directly afterwards."

"Left England?" Champernowne queried. Then a look of hope, of triumph came into his eyes.

"Did Higson know this?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Ah!" he said, drawing in his breath sharply. This then was the information that Higson was going to sell for £20,000. It would not, perhaps, lead to the identification of the murderer, but it would at any rate place someone else under suspicion. The very fact that Antonio Ruvo had left England directly after the murder of Evelyn Scott would seem to point to his fear of being arrested for the crime.

"If your husband visited young Scott on that particular night" he said, slowly "either Dixon or Greenhead must have let him into the house. Do you know either of these men?"

"Yes—Greenhead."

"Why did your husband wish to see young Scott?"

"I—I don't know," she faltered. "I think he—he wished to get money out of him."

"Well, that would be no reason for killing him. Was your husband a jealous man?"

"At that time—yes. He has always had a very hot temper. He is an Italian."

"I see," said Champernowne, thoughtfully. "Was Greedhead in any way a friend of his?"

"Yes, they used to meet at a gambling club in Soho."

"I see. Well, I am grateful to you for coming here."

She rose to her feet.

"I want no thanks," she answered, in a hard, even voice. "I have done the vilest thing any woman can do. I do not suppose that I shall go into a court of law and repeat what I have said to you, and I am quite aware that a woman can't be forced to give evidence against her husband."

"Well, in any case I am grateful to you. You have given me a clue. Now what about yourself? You certainly have a claim on some of the reward."

"I would not touch a penny of it," she replied, fiercely. "It would be blood money. I would rather starve to death than touch a penny of it."

"Well, I will not ask you to take it. I quite understand. But you look as if you—you needed some assistence."

She laughed hysterically.

"These rags?" she said. "Yes, but I would rather wear them. They remind me of what has happened. They are an excuse for what I have done—the memory of what I have suffered."

"Where are you going to spend the night?"

"It does not matter. I do not know. My life is over. You must be able to see that, or I would not have come to you and given my husband to the gallows."

"You have hardly done that as yet," Champernowne answered, quietly. "You have merely given me hope—a bare chance of taking suspicion from my own shoulders and thrusting the burden on another man. But you must not talk nonsense about yourself. Your acting? Have you given that up entirely?"

"No," she said, in a low voice. "I have sunk very low—this last year or two. By myself I could have kept my head above water. But my husband—I stuck to him, and he has dragged me down. I shall not rise to the surface again."

"You must not talk like that. Let me help you. Look upon the money as a loan if you like. You must have money to get you back to town. You must sleep to-night in Mornington, and return to London. You want clothes and food. You must have money."

He took out his pocket-book and extracted two five-pound notes. Then he felt in his pocket and produced five sovereigns.

"There are fifteen pounds," he said. "You can have more if you want it. But take this to go on with."

Her eyes glittered hungrily at the sight of the money, but she shook her head.

"Not one penny," she said.

He laid the money on the table and tried to persuade her to take it. Then the door suddenly burst open, and Boanerges Scott entered the room.

"Oh there you are," said the financier. "I wondered where you had got to." Then his glance fell upon the money, and he laughed. "Settling up?" he said, with a sneer. "Well, that's right. I always believe in paying cash down."

The woman looked at him as though she would have liked to strike him in the face. Then she turned and moved towards the door.

"Miss Maville has refused to take any money for her fare back to London," said Champernowne. Then he followed the woman out into the hall. "You are mad to leave like this." "Where are you going? You must leave me some address that will find you"

"Twenty-seven, Turton Road, Balham." she said. "My sister lives there. The letter will be forwarded."

"You can't get to town to-night."

"No, I shall stop in Mornington."

"But how are you going to get there? It is eight miles from here."

"I shall walk. It is a fine night."

"I will take you in my car," broke in the harsh voice of Boanerges Scott. "I'm going into Mornington on my way back to London."

"We could not think of troubling you," said Champernowne, sharply. "I will send Miss Maville in my own car."

"You are afraid, eh?" said Scott.

Lord Champernowne coloured.

"Very well" he said, curtly, "if Miss Maville cares to accept your offer."

"I can lend you a warm coat," said the financier turning to the woman. "I've got one in the car."

The woman hesitated, looking from one man to the other. Lord Champernowne nodded.

"You'd better accept," he said, quietly,

"Very well," she said, in a low voice. The financier laughed.

"It will give me an opportunity of hearing Miss Maville's story," he said "That is to say if you have no objection."

"None whatever," Champernowne replied, "if she cares to tell it to you,"

Boanerges Scott helped the woman into the car, gave her a fur-lined coat, and then returned to the hall.

"Good night," he said. "I am indebted to you for a very pleasant evening's entertainment. I am only sorry that I missed the part of it."

"You can remedy that," Champernowne replied, curtly. "Good night."

The financier stepped into the car, and Champernowne stood outside in the bitter wind until the lights had disappeared in the darkness. Then he made his way back to the banqueting-hall, seated himself in the big oak chair, and held out his hands to the warmth of the blazing logs.

"I can fight him now," he said to himself, and looking up, his glance fell on the silver-hilted rapier that hung on the side of the stone mantelpiece, and he smiled.

"Men use other weapons in these days," he thought, "but victory is still not to the man whose heart is strong and whose cause is just, but to him who is the most perfect master of fence."

CHAPTER XXVII.

Lord Champernowne's first impulse, on the morning after his interview with Sibyl Maville, was to go to London and place the whole matter in the hands of the police. But, on thinking over the position, he came to the conclusion that nothing was to be gained by playing the first part of the game in public. He decided to employ private detectives to watch Sibyl Maville, and find her husband. It was also necessary to get hold of Greenhead, who seemed to have disappeared altogether from the course of his former activities. He argued that if he could go to the police with a certain amount of evidence other than that given to him by a jealous woman, he would stand a better chance of proving his innocence. He went up to London by a train which arrived there at two o'clock, and then, remembering for the first time that it was Boxing Day, he drove round to the offices of Messrs. Jubbe, the famous private inquiry agents, with but very little hope of finding anyone there to receive him.

In this, however, he was agreeably disappointed. Mr Henry Jubbe, the eldest of the three brothers, was one of those men who make it their boast that they have never taken a holiday in their lives, and he was alone in his office arranging papers, and making notes in a large, leather-bound book that had two locks to it. He came into the outer office with a frown on his thin, sallow face, but when Lord Champernowne gave his name, the frown changed to a look of pleasure, and a strong, bony hand was thrust out in greeting.

"Come inside, my lord—come inside—a holiday, this—I spend my holidays here—when I've nothing on—can't find anything more interesting than work anywhere."

Lord Champernowne seated himself in a worn but comfortable arm-chair in the inner office, and allowed Mr. Jubbe to talk for a minute about the time wasted on Bank Holidays. He employed this minute by taking stock of the famous detective, by attempting, so far as was possible, to form some estimate of the man's capacity and reliability.

"Getting on for sixty," he said to himself—"shrewd eyes—rather a strong mouth and chin—trustworthy, I should say—talkative on unimportant matters, but reserved about matters of importance. Honest—yes, I think so."

That was the estimate Lord Champernowne formed of the man into whose hands he was going to enthust the first stage of the campaign, and he was not far wrong.

"Well, my lord," said Mr. Jubbe, when he had finished his discussion with a maxim about the tonic value of work, "I suppose you have come about the Scott affair?"

"Yes—you're well up in it, I suppose?"

"As well as most men, my lord. Twenty thousand pounds is a lot of money. I should think every private detective in London is working on the case. I don't often go into things 'on spec.'; but this—well, a man could retire on £20,000."

"Yes. Have you any news?"

"Have you come here to ask us that, my lord?"

"No, I've come to give information—to employ you to make use of that information."

Mr. Jubbe's face fell. "I suppose," he said, "that that would mean payment by results?"

"Yes—if you ever find the murderer you shall have the twenty thousand pounds reward."

Mr. Jubbe's face brightened again.

"That is generous, my lord—unusual and generous—and the information, my lord?"

Champernowne gave an account of the interview with Sibyl Maville on the previous night. The detective made copious notes on a sheet of foolscap—notes that were ultimately to be copied out neatly into the big leather-bound book. The information contained nothing that referred to Boanerges Scott, or the unfortunate transaction with Greenhead. Lord Champernowne did not think it necessary, at this stage of the proceedings, to take Mr. Jubbe into his confidence.

"That information worth having," said the detective, looking at his notes.

"Yes, if it's genuine. Of course, the woman was half-starved—mad with jealousy."

"Exactly, but I don't think, my lord that that would discount her statement. It would only provide a reason for her making it. No woman, unless she were mad with jealousy, would give information that might bring her husband to the gallows. Well, the first thing is to have the woman watched. I'll go down and reconnoitre this evening. Then we must get hold of Greenhead. I have been trying to do that for some time."

"Without success?"

"So far he has evaded us. Then, of course, we must get hold of Ruvo. I think we can do that through the woman, but we must work slowly and carefully. It is quite likely that she has already repented of her confession, and will deny that she ever made it. She will not help us of her own free will—in fact, she will do all she can to thwart us."

"Yes, that occurred to me. Well, there is one other matter I'd like to speak to you about, Mr. Jubbe. I suppose you know why I offered the twenty thousand pounds reward."

"I think I can guess, my lord," said the detective, with a smile.

"Well, I wish to tell you that Mr. Boanerges Scott is firmly convinced in his own mind that I killed his son."

"Then he must be mad, my lord."

"Yes, I think he is mad—on this one subject."

"And you say he was with you last night, my lord?"

"Yes. He came uninvited."

"And I think you told me that he drove Miss Sibyl Maville—Mrs. Ruvo, down to the station?"

"Yes."

"You ought not to have allowed that, my lord."

"I did it on purpose. I wished him to hear the woman's story. I also wished to show him that I had nothing to conceal. He was quite convinced that the story was a put-up job between me and the woman."

"Well perhaps you were right. Still, it is more than likely that that little drive to Mornington will close the woman's lips. Mr. Scott is a very wealthy man."

"Money doesn't seem to count with her."

The detective laughed. "A woman," he said, who would not take money for betraying her husband might not refuse to take money for attempting to save him. Well, my lord, I think I shall be a match for her. Now there is—excuse me mentioning it—the question of out-of-pocket expenses."

"Those shall be paid, whatever the result of the inquiries—but nothing more."

"I am content, my lord. Are you staying in town to-night?"

"Yes."

"Well, I may have some news for you. If I have, I will ring you up on the telephone."

Lord Champernowne took his departure and made his way back to his residence in Park Lane. The house, which was kept open on a reduced staff of servants, seemed very big and lonely. It was not half the size of Maiden Tolhurst, but it seemed more desolate. In old houses there is always the company of the dead in a sense they have a life of their own. They are not merely structures of stone and brick and wood. Bound up with them are the associations of centuries; incorporated in them are the lives of generations of men and women. But a new house is nothing when it is empty—a mere inanimate shell.

Lord Champernowne dined in the room where he had parted from his wife, and during the meal his thoughts were chiefly of the woman for whose sake he was going to come out into the open and fight. The whole atmosphere of the house suggested memories of her. In his mind she was bound up with this marble palace far more closely than she could ever be bound up with Malden Tolhurst. Her money had purchased it—the supreme folly of a millionaire who had lost his millions and died before the finishing touches were put to the building. It stood as a symbol of her in his eyes—cold and polished and hard—the type of house that such a woman should buy and live in.

After dinner he remained in the room and smoked in front of the fire. His thoughts were still with his wife—so far away from him in the sunshine of the Mediterranean. He wondered—for the thousandth time—what difference the birth of this child would make to the width of the gulf between them. Would it bring them together, or force them farther apart? That had been a strange letter from his wife; he had not heard from her since. But he had heard from his mother and there was a note of anxiety in the long epistles. "Mamie was well but very depressed. That was only to be expected . . ." and so on.

"I ought to go out there," he said to himself. But there had been a postscript to the letter saying that Mamie did not wish him to leave his work, and that she would be far happier if she knew that he was sacrificing himself on the altar of duty. That was how Lady Champernowne put it.

"If anything were to happen to Mamie," he said to himself, "I should never forgive myself."

He looked at the clock. It was after ten, and he was tired. He yawned, and decided that he would wait up for another hour and then go to bed.

Then suddenly the telephone bell rang, and Lord Champernowne sprang to his feet.

"Halloa" said Lord Champernowne, taking the receiver off the hook.

"I wish to speak to Lord Champernowne."

"I am Lord Champernowne. Who are you?"

"Jubbe, my lord."

"Oh, yes—well, any news?"

"Yes, my lord—bad news. The woman is dead."

"Dead?" exclaimed Champernowne, in a low voice of horror. "Merciful heavens! This is terrible. Are you sure?"

"Quite sure, my lord. She threw herself into the river just after dark. An effort was made to save her, and they got her ashore. But she was dead. It was in the last edition of the evening papers, but I didn't see it. When I called at the house, however, her sister had just received the news. It's a bad job."

"Poor woman!" said Champernowne, who, for the moment, could only think of the ghastly misery which had driven the wretched actress to take her own life. "Oh, this is horrible I'd have given anything to have prevented this. I feel as if I were the cause of her death."

"I don't think you need look at it like that, my lord. I'd like to have a talk with you, if I could. This will make a lot of difference to us, and we must decide at once what is to be done. I am telephoning from a public-house in Battersea."

"Do you wish me to come down to you?"

"No, my lord. I will come up to you. But I have one or two things to see to down here first. I thought I'd 'phone the news and ask you to wait up for me."

"Very well. What time shall I expect you?"

"Not till after midnight, my lord."

"All right. Come to the side door in the garden. I will leave it unlocked and you can walk straight in. I don't want to keep the servants up if I can help."

"Very well, my lord; and when I'm inside?"

"Walk straight along the passage and open the door at the end of it. You'll find yourself in the hall. I'll leave all the lights on. When you're in the hall I shall hear you, if you'll close the door loudly."

(*To be continued.*)

A SONG.

Clear and gentle stream!
Known and loved so long,
Thou has heard the song
And the idle dream
Of my boyish day;
While I once again
Down thy margin stray,
In the self-same strain
Still my voice is spent,
With my old lament
And my idle dream,
Clear and Gentle stream!

Where my old seat was
Here again I sit,
Where the long boughs knit
Over stream and grass
A translucent eaves
Where back eddies play
Shipwreck with the leaves,
And the proud swans stray,
Sailing one by one
Out of stream and sun,
And the fish lie cool
In their chosen pool.

Many an afternoon
Of the summer day
Dreaming, here I lay;
And I know how soon,
Idly at its hour,
First the deep bell hums
From the master tower,
And then evening comes,
Creeping up the glade
With her lengthening shade,
And the tardy boon,
Of her bright crescent moon.

Clear and gentle stream!
Ere again I go
Where I must not flow,
Well does it beseem
Thee to hear again
Once my youthful song,
That familiar strain
Silent now so long;
Be as I content
With my old lament
And my idle dream,
Clear and gentle stream.

—Robert Bridges (the new Poet Laureate).

SOME VERSES OF THE DAY.

I'M GOING HOME SOME DAY.

"I'm going home some day."—
So moves the dream of all the roving world;
The seekers of far lands who've lost their way—
God's countless aliens by the current swirled
From out the harbour and by tempest tossed
To unknown lands where they must ever roam—
But this is all that makes life worth the cost—
This endless dream, "Some day I'm going home!"
I'm going home some day—
If can find the pathway back;
For I have come too far, too far away,
A wanderer on a strange and alien track;
I saw the world ahead and only meant
To go a little way beyond—and then
To seek the oldtime highway of content—
And live back home among my clan again.
I'm going home some day—
But every track I face is strange and new;
God grant I have not wholly lost my way,
But that in seeking all the long years through
The mist shall lift and I shall find once more
The path that leads me to the dreams of youth—
The lanes of light—the life I knew before.
I left the old time ways of faith and truth...

GRANGLAND BROS.

OVER THE SEAS AND FAR AWAY.

The emigration season has commenced with appalling vigour. . . .
A serious menace to the nations.—*The Times.*

Over the mountains night and day,
What is the tune the pipers play?
"Leave the cottage, the field, the glen.
Come, ye best of our women and men.
Come, and have freedom for heart and land.
Westward, where waits you the prairie land.
What though the labour be long and lone,
Ye shall have somewhat to call your own!
That is the tune the pipers play—
"Over the seas and far away."

* * * *

Move through the solitudes wide and deep,
Hear the bay of the stag and the bleat of the sheep.
See the crumbling walls that in ruins lie,
Where children played in the days gone by.
Ye have scattered your best, the men of the plaid,
Whose hearts were as leal as their own broad blade.
Is your hope secure when the great day comes
In the tea-fed dregs of your city slums?
It will break your pride what the pipers play—
"Over the seas and far away."

* * * *

Not raising money but raising men
Will make our Britannia glad again.
Mother of nations, she moans for care
That her hearth grows childless and cold and bare.
Lips may have laughter, but hearts are sore
To leave forever the old loved shore.
Wake! let the folks in the fields of home
Have hope and no longer they'll need to roam;
And you'll change the tune that the pipers play—
"Over the seas and far away."

—Lauchlan MacLean Watt, in the *Sphere.*

TO THE HILL-BORN.

You who are born of the hills,
Hill-bred, lover of hills,
Though the world may not treat you aright,
Though your soul be aweary with ills,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your peace again.
You who were nursed on the heights,
Hill-bred, lover of skies,
Though your love and your hope and your heart,
Though your trust be hurt till it dies,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your faith again.
You who are brave from the winds,
Hill-bred, lover of winds,
Though the God whom you know seems dim,
Seems lost in a mist that blinds,
This you will know above other men
In the hills you will find your God again.

—Maxwell Struthers Burt, in *Scribner's Magazine.*

TROUBLES OF A PAVEMENT.

One grievance of the general public against all pavements is the constant tearing up. This grievance is well expressed by the Washington *Star* in the "Troubles of a Pavement":—

They took a little gravel
And they took a little tar
With various ingredients
Imported from afar;
They hammered it and rolled it,
And when they want away
They said they had a pavement
That would last for many a day.
But they came with picks and smote it
To lay a water main;
And then they called the workmen
To put it back again.
To run a railway cable
They took it up once more;
And they put it back again,
Just where it was before.
They took it up for conduit
To run the telephone;
And then they put it back again
As hard as any stone.
They took it up for wires
To feed the 'lectric light,
And then they put it back again
Which was no more than right.
Oh, the pavement's full of furrows,
There are patches everywhere:
You'd like to ride upon it,
But it's seldom that you dare.
It's a very handsome pavement,
A credit to the town;
They's always diggin' of it up
Or puttin' of it down.

THE GRATEFUL DEAD.

A poet of high promise, who dies with that promise still unfulfilled, has little claim to recognition from the general public; yet more than a passing word of

FEW ADULTS ENTIRELY ESCAPE THEM.

In these days of erratic diet and sedentary habits, few adults entirely escape piles, eczema, or some other form of itching skin complaint.

PILES may occasion little discomfort at first, but if not promptly treated they are liable to inflammation, bleeding and ulceration, when they become a serious drain on the vitality and cause no end of misery.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

ECZEMA, herpes, shingles, psoriasis, and other itching skin complaints are almost as unbearable as piles. They arise from many causes, but chiefly from too rich a diet, constipation, overwork, or great mental strain.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of piles, eczema, and other skin diseases often calls for much patience and perseverance. First of all, the bowels must be regulated by the use of a gentle laxative, for as long as the bowels are costive a permanent cure is impossible. Patient should diet strictly on plain, wholesome food, and should get as much rest and sleep as possible. The irritation and inflammation of itching skin complaints readily yield to Doan's Ointment, which has a remarkable cooling and healing action on the diseased skin. This Ointment is a good antiseptic; it is perfectly safe to use, and does not dry up or rub off too easily. It has radically cured many cases of eczema of years' standing, and has saved thousands from operations for piles. It is equally successful in psoriasis, herpes, shingles, acne (blackheads), pimples, chilblains, and all itching diseases of the skin.

Doan's Ointment is Re. 2 per tin—obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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To further introduce our famous Galvanic Rings, which also keep away Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Insomnia, &c., &c., we have decided to give a quantity away. The wonderful curative powers, as illustrated on the picture, were discovered by a famous Professor of Medicine, and are now controlled exclusively by us. Why not you? We shall be pleased to send you one of these

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"MILESTONES."—By Arnold Bennett and E. Knoblauch. (Methuen.) "*Peu de gens savent etre vieux*" is the burden of Mr. Arnold Bennett's play *Milestones*. To grow old without growing narrow or stiff or unattractive is the aspiration of all nice early middle-aged people. But how few succeed. If a man avoids the particular dogmaticism of his own elderly relatives, it is only in his turn to fall into a new, and to the rising generation equally irritating form of middle-aged omniscience and self-assertion. Mr. Bennett is on the side of the young, and so he shows as John Rhead the young rebel and iconoclast of the first act, stiffening into John Rhead the domineering successful Merchant of the Second, and finally petrifying into John Rhead the unreasoning tyrant of the third. Mr. Bennett turns his searchlight on this man Rhead at three crises of his life, and since at each crisis a girl's fate is also involved, those of his sweetheart, his daughter and his grand-daughter, we get also three flash light pictures of the rise of the feminist movement. The dates chosen are 1860, 1895, and 1912, and the scene throughout the play is the drawing room of a house in Kensington Gore. The first collision of wills is between John Rhead and his extremely slow-moving and unprogressive partners in the firm of Sibley, Rhead and Sibley John is all in favour of ironclad, the Sibleys of wooden ships. John will dissolve the partnership rather than not build iron ships, and he so thoroughly believes in the principle that "the people who live in the past *must* yield to the people who live in the future" that he not only takes his own way about ships, he also succeeds in carrying off without the consent of her father, brother, or even of the bride herself, the Sibley's loved and only daughter Rose. Rose and John then settle down to an uninterrupted career of happiness and prosperity, and the only person whose happiness is wrecked in the collision is Gertrude Rhead. Gertrude is the exact counterpart of her brother, capable managing domineering, but unluckily for herself she lives in the days before such qualities were considered as excusable in a woman as in a man, and having no other field for the exercise of her energy, she spends her time in "just managing and managing and managing the house." When the Sibley-Rhead family contest takes place and Sam Sibley, Gertrude's fiance announces *de haut en bas* that he does not propose to argue with her, Gertrude's not unnatural retort is that the man who does not propose to argue with her is not going to be her husband and the engagement is broken off with the result that Gertrude is enlisted as one of the earliest recruits in the now large army that believes that women have a right to minds of their own. And a rebel she remains to the end of her life. John Rhead next appears as the autocratic but harassed father of a rebellious daughter. The girl wants to marry an engineer in her father's works, a penniless genius whose prospects can be entirely scotched by Rhead's stroke of the pen. Rhead brings his powerful will to bear on the rebellious young couple and succeeds in breaking the girl's resistance (in spite of her aunt Gertrude's powerful backing) and by a quite ruthless abuse of parental authority prevents the younger generation from shaping their lives according to their own temperaments and aspiration. It is only in the third Act, in 1912, when John Rhead, the young revolutionary of 1860, has become a blustering, bullying, obstinate, old tyrant, whose temper is the terror of his household, that youth once more triumphs, and a valiant stand is made by Rhead's grand daughter Mariel against the aged unreasonableness and middle-aged selfishness of her relatives. To Mariel her grandfather appears merely as a pitiful spoiled child, quite unworthy of respect, whereas she has both admiration and love for the aged but still rebellious Gertrude. His thanks to Gertrude's machinations that at the third wrestling bout of the different generations, the young ones once more triumph. His thanks to Gertrude's sympathy with other people's point of view that she does not stiffen into contemptible and pitiful old age like her brother. She believes that the views and lives of the young are more important than those of older people, and that people who behave selfishly have no right to weep except for their own sins. In fact if youth is not always in the right there is a strong probability that age is quite as often in the wrong. If there is one thing more opposed to goodness than the passions of the young, it is, according to Lakochefoncauld, the want of passion of the old. We are to be aware of all consistent people who, like John Rhead, hold the same views at fifty as they held at twenty-five, and hold them still at eighty-five, only more so.

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET—A NEW COMMENTARY. By W. F. Trench. (Smith, Elder and Co.) Nothing in Mr. Trench's book becomes him like the leaving of it. It begins with pomp and an *ex-Cathedian* pronouncement on first principles which, one gathers, have been somehow supernaturally or intuitively revealed to Mr. Trench. But better far as a tribute to Shakespeare is the unconscious homage of the last few pages. Mr. Trench there solemnly and most naively pays the dramatist the profound compliment of treating the Prince of Denmark exactly as any newspaper might treat a recently expired-heir apparent. We are assured that a puzzle in his life time the Prince will remain a puzzle "now that he is dead." (His death, one emagines, must have occurred about the time Mr. Trench ceased to have any more to say about him). Not only we, mere readers and commentators are unable to understand him, Shakespeare himself "would be unable to analyse completely the mystery of his personality." As to what he might have done had longer life been his portion, we learn that, though his poetical output might have been considerable, Hamlet would not have excelled in drama, first because he lacked dramatic sympathy like Byron, and second because he would have used the Senecau and academic metres disapproved of by the great writers. "But other work he might have done better. Barton in writing *The Anatomy of Melancholy* might have welcomed the collaboration of one whose contributions might have proved undistinguishable from his own. But even more solid work might have been accomplished by Hamlet as a teacher in philosophy and religion. Nor would his lack of mental balance have seriously hindered this." Well done Mr. Trench Surely "the honeyed corner at his lips" would have twitched with merriment could Shakespeare have read this eulogy so entirely overlooking the creator in his creature, so completely oblivious of the fact that Hamlet never actually walked this earth along with Byron, Barton, and the rest.

Mr. Trench has recently resigned the chair of English Literature in University College, Galway. In his preface he defines his relations, as is incumbent on all post-Bradleian critics—to the interpretation of Hamlet to be found in that great work Professor Bradley's *Shakesperean Tragedy*. The best reason for reading Mr. Trench's contribution to the ever-living Hamlet controversy is that he has had the courage to differ from Dr. Bradley. Far from thinking with the greater critic that Hamlet was a man who, at any other time and under any other circumstances, would have been perfectly equal to the task assigned to him, Mr. Trench believes him to have been a man constitutionally and interestly incapable under any circumstances at any time of acting bravely, promptly, or energetically. He maintains, (inspite of Ophelia and Fortinbras, who surely ought to have known what they were talking about) that Hamlet quite lacked the soldierly qualities, that he lacked also beauty and physical attractiveness to make him "the observed of all observers" and that, worst condemnation of all, he was not likely had he been put on to have proved most royally. Mr. Trench seeing in Hamlet only a kind of neurotic schoolmaster, obstinately refuses to be swayed by the solemn closing words of the most moving scene in all literature, and coolly assumes that Fortinbras was equally unmoved by the tragic catastrophe and pronounced over Hamlet's corpse only such a perfunctory obituary eulogium as any journalist might have penned. Yet Mr. Trench assures us in another part of his book that Shakespere really had a keen sense of dramatic fitness. Again Mr. Trench, differing widely from Forbes Robertson and other modern actors' interpretation of Hamlet, thinks that Hamlet was out and out mad and that when he informed Horatio that he would form that time forth put an astic disposition on, he only persuaded himself that he was voluntarily putting on madness, because sub-consciously he was becoming more and more aware of an incapacity to avoid eccentricity and to behave in a same manner. He instinctively feels that he is getting beyond his own control and tries to cover his madness by pretending that it is a voluntary eccentricity. By degrees the constant dwelling on thoughts of blood awaken in him morbid homicical cravings and of this his mother is instinctively aware when she finds herself alone with him. He has done and said nothing to alarm her, yet she thinks that she is going to be murdered, and it is only when Hamlet's murderous passion has been glutted with the accidental assassination of Polosius that she feels herself once more safe. This is one of Mr. Trench's illuminating touches, of which there are many in the book. It is worth studying, for these alone apart from the somewhat unattractive reading he gives us of Hamlet himself and of Ophetia. It is the great charm of all interpretations of *Hamlet* that they are always all of them wrong, so that we still have our mystery, and can still say of Shakespeare "Others abide our uestion. Thou art free."

An old Wykehamist of distinction by the bye appears in the list of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, in the person of Mr. Nowell Smith, headmaster of Sherborne School. Mr. Nowell Smith was educated at Winchester and New College, and returned to his old school as house master, after some years' work as fellow and tutor at Oxford. During the last three years he has been adding solidly to the numbers and prestige of Sherborne, and his present volume is a collection of sermons preached in the school chapel, and now printed under the title "Members One of Another." There are some thirty sermons in the volume, dealing in a practical way with the besetting problems of public school life.

A volume of sermons of a somewhat different type appears among the promised books of Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. These sermons were preached at Rome, and the preacher was Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, the youngest of the talented Benson, family The book is to be called "Paradones ofCatholicism" and will doubtless propound problems to the faithful. The same author is preparing for the same publishers, a book of Old Testament Rhymes, which will be illustrated, and seeks to give children an elementary idea of Bible History from the creation to the establishment the of new covenant.

Readers who are interested in the doings of royalty (and their name is certainly legion) will recall Mr. Edward Legge's book about King Edward a book marked by considerable common sense and good taste. Mr. Eveleigh Nash is now able to announce a new book by the same author, dealing with further points in King Edward's life and character, which will, no doubt, prove entertaining and illuminating. The same publisher is to issue a burlesque anthology, called "The Moxford Book of English Verse," which in the hands of Mr. A. Stodart Walker ought to prove amusing.

"PASSIONS OF STRAW":—By Evelyn F. Heywood (Methuen). This is hardly a book one would wish one's daughter to read; it is the history of a rove, cynic, and dandy—Melville Carlingford is the hero. A woman once said of him whilst he was still a boy "He will be a genius at winning love and a prodigal at wasting it." Years had proved how true her prophecy was.

To the great astonishment of the world in general, our hero married Jula Ponsfort, daughter of the Earl of Alverston and before the first year of married life was over, he was so hopelessly mixed up in a horrible tragedy, that his wife declined to see him any more. This was a great cause of rejoicing to him, he never expected to get out of married life so easily.

"From my British Father" he was won't to say, "I inherited thirty thousand a year made in pig-iron, from my Parisian mother and sublime absence of morals." Could any one be better dowered for the enjoyment of life, and he enjoyed at all costs. It is a sad history to follow, to our hero all women were fair sport, and as long as things went smoothly he was charming, if clouds arose, our hero vanished, only the sweets of life were to come his way. Whether to be sorry or annoyed with the proud haughty wife, who was the only person, not acquainted with the life led by the rove and dandy she chose to marry—is a difficult matter to decide. Poor proud Julia! how she suffered, and how admirably the authoress has portrayed her character. Melville Carlingford was a loathsome creature from the beginning, but the climax of his wickedness was reached when he tried to take his son away from Julia and her surroundings and drag him into the whirlpool of his vicious life. Fortunately the boy is saved. Mrs. Heywood has a very true insight into the workings of the human mind. Out among much that is sordid has introduced one or five characters.

"PENELOPE'S DOORS."—By Sophie Cole (*Mills and Boon*"). Penelope Ridout is a delightful character, whom he would go far to meet in real life. The unconquerable optimism of this middle aged spinster, in the face of the most cruel blows of Fate; her motherly care of the three girls—Madeline, Faustina, and Peggy; the splendid way in which she rises to the occasion when Madeline robs her of the man she loves—these and other qualities combine to make the reader imitate Mr. Tuppy, and fall hopelessly in love with her. Mr. Tuppy is a successful music-hall comedian who, when off the stage, leads a very lonely life. Inspired by his secret passion, he blossoms out as a hero, on one occasion rescuing Penelope and the girls from death by fire, and on another saving Faustina from something worse than death. One door after another shuts on Penelope, and when she meets with a serious accident, there seems none left to open. But her extremity is Mr. Tuppy's opportunity, and a charming story comes to a wholly satisfactory close.

"THE BRAT":—By Mrs. H. H. Penrose (*Mills and Boon*). Frankly speaking, we were bored by the Brat, and not less so by his elder brother and sister, during the early chapters of Mrs. Penrose's novel. A boy of seven who uses languages such as: "People who begin making with fun never end with proper explanations," and who endeavours to make a clergyman smash his nose, in order to enjoy the spectacle of the congregation waiting vainly for him on the Sunday, is a mere monstrosity. But the Brat improves considerably as he goes along, and the story with him. Phœbe Watford, a poor governess whose life has been rendered a torture by the three children, becomes the heroine of a tender romance, a resurrection of the long-buried past. Everybody conspires to bring this *affaire de cœur* to a successful conclusion, and not the least prominent figure among those intent upon making Phœbe happy is—the Brat!

"THE THIRTEENTH GUEST":—By Fergus Hume (*Ward, Lock*). This is a mystery story of the type one expects from the author, and well up to his usual level at the least. It opens with a pair of lovers on a motor-cycle, and the mystery is largely solved by a motor-boat, so that the only way of making it more up-to-date would have been to drag in an aeroplane. But the murder with a fakir's dagger, the talk of hypnotism, and the preposterous Mr. Quinton are sufficiently old-fashioned to redress the balance. Old or new as the incidentaldetails may be, the mixture into which they enter is a good one, handled in an honest, straightforward way that is quite refreshing in these anæmic days.

"THE REGENT":—By Mr. Arnold Bennett. Messrs. Methuen announce for publication the above new novel, in which Mr. Bennett brings Edward Henry Machin, (the familiar "eard of the Five Towns) up to London on a rather adventurous theatrical enterprise, and the peculiar Five Towns temperament is thus displayed in full contrast with the quite different temperament of artistic and social London. Both the London and provincial scenes are treated in the same vein of humorous realism which distinguished Mr. Bennett's previous novel "The Card."

"SHALLOWS":—By Mr. Frederick Watson, a son of 'Ian Maclaren'. Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish the above story which deals with an episode in Jacobite history that has probably never been treated in fiction. In Ethlenn Murdoch the mystery of inevitable misfortune is played, and the linking of her fate and that of Charles Edward Stuart is accomplished.

"THE LODGER":—By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. Messrs. Methuen will publish a new long novel in which the authoress shows the same power of thrilling that she showed both in 'The Chink in the Armour" and in her short stories "Studies in Love and in Terror" "The Lodger" suggests a solution of the most baffling and dreadful of all the unsolved murder mysteries in English criminal annals, but the story is relieved by humour, observation of human nature, and a pretty love interest.

"MISS NOBODY":—By Ethel Carnie. Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish this novel which is a story of modern working-class life, laid partly in Manchester and partly in a country place skirting its greyness. The heroine with no heritage save that of grit, grace and gumption, marries to escape a life of drudgery. The scorn of the country people drives her back alone to her own place. Passing through many phases she learns all the sweetness and bitterness of playing a lone hand.

"GAS TESTING AND AIR MEASUREMENT":—By Mr. Charles Chandley. This, which is a manual for Deputies, Miners, etc, will be published by Messrs. Methuen very shortly. This book gives in a consive form the requirements of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and of the Home Office in respect of what is commonly known as the 'Fireman's' or 'Deputy's' certificate.

"AN OFFICER AND A——." By E. D. Henderson, a new author. Messrs. John Long will shortly publish this interesting new novel which is the history of an Englishman who, soured by misfortune, quits England for South Africa. Ill-luck pursues him, and, under great stress, he embraces a criminal career. When arrest is imminent the danger is averted through the timely intervention of an intermediary.

"LIGHT FINGERS AND DARK EYES":—By Vincent Collier, a new author. Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish this love-adventurous new novel which gives a very interesting account of the early love adventures of two business men. The scene is laid partly in Italy and partly in England about both of which countries the author is well qualified to write.

Books which are published at the fag end of the season whom everybody is supposed to be thinking of outdoor recreations run the risk of a langiud welcome, and as a rule receive it. Such a fate has not, however, overtaken Mr. George Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright," which was published by Messrs. Constable at the end of May, and is now in a second edition. Sir Herbert Tree's "Thoughts and After Thoughts" which Messrs. Cassell published even later, is also rapidly approaching—on the principle of promotion by merit—a third edition, a tribute which ought to be appreciated by the popular actor.

Quite one of the most interesting books if the approaching autumn promises to be "The Life of Henry Labouchere," of "Truth" renown, though his work in connection with that journal was, after all, only one phase of a singularly busy political career. The biography is written by Mr. Labouchere Thorold, who has, of course, had access to all his uncle's papers, some of which are of peculiar interest. The book is to be published by Messrs. Constable. They also promise "J. M. Synge and the Irish Literary Theatre," by Mr. Maurice Bourgeois. We may also expect "Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz," son of the world-renowned naturalist, and himself a zoologist of great distinction.

Mr. John Lane has in active preparation "The Intimate Letters of Hester Piozzi, 1788-1822," edited by Mr. Oswald Knapp. She was, of course, the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and we may now except nearly two hundred letters from her lively pen which have never been published before. Other books which may be looked for from the same quarter are "A Vagabond in New York," by Mr. Madox Hueffer; "Adventures with a Sketch Book," by Mr. Donald Maxwell; and "Travels without Baedeker," a record of unconventional wanderings, by Mr. Beamen.

Several attractive books are promised in the autumn by Messrs. Constable. One is "The Hapsburg Monarchy," by Mr. Wickham Steed, who represented "The Times" for a considerable term of years in Vienna. Another is "Maximilian in Mexico," by Mr. Percy Martin, who has had access to unpublished documents both private and official. We are also promised a book on "The House of Cecil," by Mr. G. R. Dennis, who traces the annals of a great family from the sixteenth century to the present time. Another book of even wider historical interest is "Elizabeth and Mary Stuart—the First Phase of their Rivalry," by Mr. Frank Mumby, who is favourably known by his fascinating monograph, "The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth."

One of the first books of the autumn season promises to be M. A. J. Tillyard's "History of University Reform." In view of Lord Haldanes' at present rather nebulous scheme of educational reform, this survey of what has been actually accomplished since the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time is peculiarly opportune, especially as Mr. Tillyard makes proposals of a new and constructive kind on so great a subject. The publishers are Messrs. Heffer and Sons, of Cambridge.

In view of the preparation of a biography of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White, a request is made for the loan of letters or other papers relating to that distinguished soldier. Lady White will be grateful for such assistance. Her address is The Wilderness House, Hampton Court.

"The Humour of Homer and other Essays," by the late Samuel Butler, is promised shortly by Mr. Fifield. The appeal of the volume is to be enhanced by a biographical account of Butler's life by his intimate friend, Mr. H. Festing Jones. Samuel Butler, who died in 1902, was all his life more or less a scholarly recluse. He has been described as the "most versatile of iconoclasts," and he certainly merited such a description since he ran full tilt against conventional ideas in almost every direction.

We are promised from Mr. Nash "More About King Edward," a volume by Mr. Edward Legge, written on much the same lines as the book he brought out last year entitled "King Edward in His True Colours." Two other books which Mr. Nash has in preparation are "The Year's Mind," a description of the charm of the country, by the author of "Leaves from a Life," and an illustrated history of "The Press Gang Afloat and Ashore," by Mr. J. R. Hutchinson.

In the autumn we may except from Messrs. Chapman and Hall Mr. Basil Gotto's critical study of "The colour Decorations of Architecture," and the first volume of an important survey by Mr. James Ward of the "History and Methods of Ancient and Modern Painting." Both works are to be illustrated.

"A Motor Tour in Belgium and Germany," by Mr. J. R. Zenier, will be ready next week with Messrs. Mills and Boon. We may also except shortly from the same quarter Mr. Jack London's account of "The Cruise of the Snark," a lively description of two years' yachting amongst the less known islands of the Pacific.

Sir James Yoxall is bringing out a book entitled "Moore About Collecting." It consists of aids to the critical appreciation of decorative glass, porcelain, and lace, with chapters on antique clocks, quaint bits of furniture, and rare books. It is intended, of course, for people with a hobby in one or other of these directions. It may be expected next month from Messrs. Stanley Paul.

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A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS

A MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJEBTS.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

For such an one as myself, the worst moment in all the year is when a favourite resort in Clubland puts up the shutters, with a warning that for several weeks to come members must remove themselves elsewhere. This is what has just happened to me, at a time too, when every friend one has in the world being out of town, a club is indispensable. It is specially pleasant in the dead season, for such few members as are left "alone in London," to hobnob in quite a friendly informal fashion. Englishmen, as a rule, are not forthcoming until the mystic words of introduction have been pronounced by a mutual friend. It takes a great deal to make to men speak in the same railway carriage or hotel, even if they find themselves to be of the same social *milieu*. But to such as belong to the sameclub, all barriers seem to be broken down at this time of year, with the result that often quite a pleasant acquaintance is begun, which may in due course develop into a friendship. This, curiously enough, the old idea of a club is revived during the dead season. The present institution derived from its prototype the coffee-house, where wit and savant used to foregather in the eighteenth century, the idea being that people who had interests in common should be brought together, discuss topics of the day, and generally improve acquaintance whether they had been introduced or no.

THE CLUB IN ITS INFANCY.

I saw this exemplified the other day in a delightful old print, published when George the Third held sway. Apparently one large room in those days did duty for reading and coffee room alike. In the foreground was an old gentleman reading his news-sheet with a preoccupied air: not far off was an impatient member, watch in hand, awaiting his midday dinner at a long table spread for the purpose, while in the background a servant could be seen bringing in a smoking hot joint on a dish, which I suppose was to be carved on the sideboard. Very much in keeping with this homely picture was the way all and sundry were busy conversing in the most friendly way. All, of course, wore wigs; and a delightful touch of nature was given by the clever artist, who depicted an elderly gentleman (evidently a keen politician) so enraged at something he read in his news-sheet that he had inadvertently thrown off his wig, which a dog belonging to some sporting member was proceeding to devour. What would happen, I wonder, if we were all allowed to bring our dogs into the club now-a days, instead of consigning them to the care of the commissionaire who waits without. Few of us males have wigs to worry in these days, but other worrying would go on of a very strenuous sort. Imagine a club smoking-room of to-day, each corner filled with a Great Dane, a White Aberdeen, even a toy bulldog, or the inevitable Pekingese!

WHYSO STIFF?

As usual, I am rather straying from my point, to which, however, in reality I stick. It is that one's club at this time of year is especially pleasant, just because the stiffness and strach of the Season are relaxed, allowing of much freedom in the way of pleasant intercourse. That this was the original idea of a club the print described above clearly shows. Why not then try to relax the absurdly Britannic rule of shunning one's fellow men as if they were pickpockets or had the plague, and as regards fellows clubmen, interchange mutual civilities, which may or may not lead to something more definite? Already we have arrived at doing this in August and September. Let us enlarge our boundaries, and be somewhat more sociably inclined for the rest of the year.

A SUGGESTION.

However, at present I, for one, shall have little opportunity. There are evident signs that the shutters are shortly going up, and we are warned that a club-house some little distance off, but deemed eminently suitable must be used as a makeshift till our own secretary and all the servants have enjoyed a leisurely holiday. For this is what closing for repairs and autumn cleaning really means. It is quite right than servants and others who work hard should have a holiday in the summer: far be it from me to grudge anyone exemption for a time from the daily round. Only, with a certain amount of management, one can't help feeling that every club might be kept open, fewer rooms and fewer servants being in use, while the holiday season is on. Indeed, this does actually happen at clubs where there is an annexe for ladies.

EYED WITH SUSPICION.

Anything (and in this I feel sure of the concurrence of many frequenters of clubs) would be better than being received on sufferance at some club where, if one harmlessly occupies a comfortable chair or spends some time over a popular paper, the *habitues* eye what they are pleased to consider an interloper with a wrathful stare. Even the cashier in the coffee room looks as though he mistrusted a proffered cheque the words "refer to drawer" already appearing writ large before his eyes, because I am a non-member. These and other discomforts one has to endure, not in any way from choice, but from sheer necessity at this time of year. Even the most zealous of clubmen and Londoners such a state of things ousts sooner or later from the beloved "town",

WHERE TRADE SUFFERS.

In spite of what has been said and written in the papers, I cannot think that this Season of 1913 has been prosperous from a commercial point of view. Among the shopkeeper class I have, as a Londoner of long standing many excellent friends. These all assure trade in the gay months of the year is very little better than in the winter because the whole system of entertaining is quite different from what it was in bygone years. Nowadays comparatively few people come to town for the Season, bringing their establishments and settling down for three solid months. The majority either stay altogether at hotels or, at all events, do their entertaining in some well-known hostelry or restaurant, which does not benefit the ordinary tradesman. All things considered, therefore, the club-man, as a looker-on who sees a good deal of the game, cannot discover that the Season of 1913 has been either socially or commercially the success many would have us believe. But at the same time it might have been much worse.—Algernon in the *Gentlewoman*.

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Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

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BROKEN BUBBLES.

·BY L. E. TIDDERMAN.

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

"You look horribly distressed, Mark; has anything happened?"

"Anything happened?" He turned to his wife. "Could anything worse happen than what has happened already? A man's best friend dies suddenly, without an hour's warning. Why; bless my soul, Vi, I couldn't be hit harder! I was at Will Kirby's place, sitting with him, the two of us smoking and talking for all we were worth at 7-30; he couldn't have been better spirits, and you know how jolly the poor chap always was. I didn't leave him till eight, and at nine o'clock they found him dead in his easy-chair. It wasn't even as if we had an idea there was anything wrong with his heart. He hadn't himself—I know he hadn't; there was nothing to lead up to it. And you ask me if anything has happened, as if I hadn't been through enough to account for looking wretched. Eh?"

"Yes, yes, dear; of course, I didn't mean that. I meant has anything *fresh* happened?"

She spoke soothingly, eager to calm his petulant aggressiveness, but not vexed with him because of it. He was always so courteous and gentle with her that she put it down to its real cause—disturbed nerves, rather than to a disturbed temper.

Mark Renton sat down by the table and opened the bag he carried.

"No, there is nothing fresh," he said; "but I've got to go through poor Will's letters, and I don't like the job; there's a whole lot of them here. I daresay that accounts for my looking even more down in the mouth than I did before. What a girl you are for noticing things—nothing ever seems to escape you."

He spoke less sharply than before, and looked at his wife; there was in his glance the touch of admiration that always marked it when he did so. She was leaning across the table, and her face was thus brought into close contact with his. It was a pretty one, delicately tinted, pink and white as a rule, but pale now. Her blue eyes were wide apart and innocent as a child's. In spite of his low spirits, the man smiled as he touched her cheek.

"It's rough on you as well as on me, I must remember that," he said. "You were his friend too."

"Oh, yes, I was his friend!"

"Of course you were. It was a great day for me when I saw that he took to you, and another great day when I made up my mind that you had taken to him."

"Was it, Mark?"

"Why, of course it was. It pleased me awfully when I knew that you liked Will. You did like him, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did like him very much."

The pretty blue eyes were lowered for a moment, then raised again. She passed her hand across them hurriedly before she said:

"We mustn't give way, Mark; you have so much to do, haven't you? About those letters, though. Wouldn't it be better to burn them right away? It will take a long time to read them. And it seems such sacrilege."

"Good little woman, so it does. I quite agree with you. But you see I am appointed executor; that leaves me no choice in the matter. I don't say I need read them from beginning to end, but I must look at them to avoid destroying anything that may be of importance. The poor chap trusted me. As I said before, it's a job I don't like; but if a thing is extra disagreeable better get it done at once—putting it off only makes it seem worse. Just hang up my coat for me, there's a dear girl, and let me tackle it."

She did not go into the hall to do his bidding, she just flung the coat over the back of a chair, and sat down again, watching her husband as the turned out he contents of his bag in a heap on the table. There were a great many letters, for the most part lying loose. Mark Renton stared at them in a disconsolate fashion; he was of a nature to find the task before him especially uncongenial. His wife's face also wore signs of agitation; she had to moisten her lips before she could speak.

"Are there any more letters; have you brought them all?" she asked.

"I've brought the lot. Surely there are enough. Men don't keep all their private letters—that is a woman's way."

He was peevish again, only to be apologetic a moment later.

"I am sure I beg your pardon, Vi," he said; "I don't seem to be able to be civil this morning. I've got a thundering headache, that is why. It isn't nice."

"No, Mark, of course not. I know that quite well."

A certain vibration in her voice caused him to look at her again.

"I'm awfully sorry, dear," he said. "You look as white as a ghost. Have I frightened you, little woman? I did not know I was quite as bad as that."

She smiled and shook her head.

"As if you could frighten me, dear old Mark," she murmured.

"Well, I hope I couldn't. Of course I couldn't. The fact is this miserable business has been too much for me. It has upset you too. And no wonder. You look as if you hadn't slept a wink. Just clear out of this and get into the fresh air for a bit, there's a dear."

She shook her head again. She didn't "feel like walking," she said. She would much rather stay at home. She wanted to help him.

"Let's get all that into order," she suggested, pointing to the heap of letters before him. He laughed though in a subdued fashion, entirely unlike his own hearty one. Her dainty, ways had always amused him; he had been used to twit her about her extreme tidiness. Even in this moment—to him a tragic one, for he hated to pry into his friend's correspondence—the ruling habit of her life had sway over her. Neatness and order must be regarded at all costs. He watched her as she laid the letters in piles; her small slight hands moved deftly.

"It will make it so much easier for you, Mark," she said. "Don't trouble your head about them until I say 'Ready.' Take a rest, dear."

He leant back in his chair resignedly. It pleased her to believe that she was of some assistance to him; and after all perhaps she was right. He knew himself to be a somewhat hasty, disorderly sort of person, and there was something to be said in favour of the method she always observed. Anyway, it was part of her, and therefore had its charm. He gave vent to a sigh that betokened more of sorrow than fatigue.

"Poor dear old Will!" he said, for now he was thinking of the dead man rather than of the living wife—the dead man who had played Damon to his Pythias, Jonathan to his David. "Why, he was like a tame cat about our house, wasn't he?" he said as he lit his cigar. He had moved to the fire, had his back turned to his wife, and threw the remark over his shoulder. "He used to sit in that chair, and I used to sit in this," he jerked his head in either direction, "and you would be working at the table. How we did talk, to be sure, didn't we? And how we did smoke! And what jokes he made! There never was a smarter fellow. I can't believe that he is dead."

He did not wait for her to answer. Had there been a mirror over the mantelpiece he would have seen that she was too busy to do so, that it was even doubtful whether she heard what he said. She was working with feverish haste; her sense of order seemed suddenly to have deserted her; she turned over the letters hurriedly, throwing them down with reckless haste, undoing what she had done, creating rather than reducing confusion.

"What are you about, my dear?" he queried. "I could do better than that myself."

She went on as before, not noticing him. Her cheeks were red, her hands trembled, she did not seem to hear him.

"You did say that you had all Will's letters, didn't you? You are sure of that," she said at last.

Oh, yes, of course he was sure! What was she driving at? What was she looking for? For she was still examining the envelopes, only more methodically now, not missing one.

"I thought," she said slowly, after she had completed her task, "that there might be a letter of mine. I have written to poor Will more than once, haven't I? When we wanted him to dine or go out with us, or something of that sort. You remember."

The wide, childlike eyes neither courted her husband's nor avoided them.

"Why, yes, I daresay," he replied "but Well would not have kept letters like that. Why should he?"

"No, I suppose he wouldn't."

Her voice had a curious note. It was almost one of disappointment. Yet her face while she searched had worn a look of dread, and when she ceased to do so she had breathed a sigh of relief.

"But he has kept a good many letters from a woman," she persisted "hasn't he? At least, they look as if they were written by a woman, don't they?"

"I didn't notice."

"I mean these that are tied together."

She handed them to him. There were a good many of them—about thirty. There was a ribbon round them, fresh and gay of hue, and some were in coloured envelopes. As he took them in his hand Mark Renton was aware of a faint perfume of violets.

"Oh, yes, they are from a woman.—no mistake about that!" he said. "I don't like looking at them—upon my soul I don't."

"But you must," she replied at once; her voice was stern, the buoyant youthfulness seemed to have left it and her for the moment.

He looked surprised.

"I know I must," he said. "It told you I wasn't going to shirk my duty. But only a few moments since you wanted me to burn the whole lot of letters without looking at one of them. What a sudden change of tone, to be sure! I never shall understand women."

"Of course not"—she was smiling now—"you must not expect to; the poor dears can't even understand themselves."

She stood behind his chair, her hands on his shoulders.

"Well, Mark," she went on, "I see it your way now that's all. I generally do get to see things your way, don't I, dear? if only you give me time. You've got to read all the letters; you said so. Look at these first, see who they are from, do—do as you said you must."

She tried to keep the eagerness from her voice, but only succeeded partially. This passed him by, however, for he was very troubled. He could not see her face, the clear shinning of her eyes, the tenseness of the full lips; he was indeed hardly unware f her presence now for he was reading the letters of a young girl, love-letters all warm with a first affection, and they touched him deeply. His eyes grew moist while he read..

"They were to be married very soon, so it seems," he said; "in a few months' time. Poor little girl this will be a heavy blow for her!"

His wife, still looking over his shoulder, leant rather heavily upon it, that she might read the name signed at the end of the letter more easily. It was boldly penned with a dashing flourish beneath it.

"Poor little girl!" she echoed scornfully. "Why, it is Hilda Gray; that tall, lanky thing, who is not even good-looking."

He started, amazed and shocked.

"Don't, Vi, don't be so—so carping. I've always thought her a handsone girl myself. But anyway, this is not the time to discuss her appearance. The point is that—that they loved one another. And he—is dead."

The strong man broke down and hid his face in his hands. He and Will Kirby had been friends since their schooldays, which seemed at this particular moment to be less distant than they really were. Surely it was but yesterday that they were playing footer together out there in the field with a ring of boys cheering them on. Surely it was but yersterday that they studied from the same book. Will was a deal more clever than he though—he remembered that. Then there was their young manhood, throughout which they were friends still. Why, Will had been best man at his wedding. And Will was dead; he had attended his furneral; he had heard 'Dust to dust ashes to ashes,' said over his coffin; he had watched it lowered into the ground; all this was difficult to realise and horribly painful. He could not hardly bear to think of it.

"I wonder Will did not tell me that he was going to be married," Mark Renton said at last. "Such an old friend as I am, I should have thought I would have been the first to hear."

His wife was standing apart from him now. She sank into an armchair and sat looking into the fire, but did not answer for a while. When she did he had almost forgotten his own observation.

"Perhaps Will was ashamed of saying that he was engaged to Hilda Gray," she said presently. "Such an uninteresting girl as she is, perhaps he knew how surprised and disappointed we she uld be."

Mark rose and faced her.

"For Heaven's sake leave off talking like that, Vi," he pleaded. "Whatever has come to you?"

For the voice had recalled him from the vision of a young, handsome girl in bitter grief to his immediate surroundings, and he found himself staring in puzzlement at another woman—his wife—young also and delicately pretty, with a dainty, flowerlike charm all her own. The words she had just uttered seemed out of character with this and with her normal, amiable self; they hurt him.

"What can you be thinking of?" he queried.

"I am thinking of Will Kirby," she said calmly. "I am thinking that he would never have been happy with Hilda Gray. I am thinking that I would rather see him—as you and I saw him—lying dead on his bed than with her for a wife—that is all."

Her husband stared at her again in blank amazement.

"All this has been too much for you, Vi, dear girl," he said. "But I do wish you would leave off talking in this fashion. Well, as I said before, there is no understanding women."

"And as I said before, Mark, don't try."

She rose, and in passing touched him lightly on the arm, smiling at him.

"I think I *am* a good deal upset," she said. "I'll rest in my room for a little while. I shall soon be myself again."

"That's right. Do rest, dear."

She smiled, and went upstairs quickly and lightly, leaving him to his task. When she reached her room she locked the door, went to her dressing-case, opened it, and took out a packet of letters in a man's handwriting. She read them one after the other; they were few in number, and she knew them by heart. When she received the first she remembered the shame that seized her; she told herself then that if she were the woman her husband believed her to be—the woman he deserved to have as his wife—her husband's friend would not have dared write thus to her. And that second letter—when that came she was less sensitive. And the third, what of that? She was curiously dead to all save her infatuation when she had that. And the rest? She had thought but for the words of tenderness. Words, words, words!

She held the letters in her hand for a few moments, looking down at them with an odd expression that was neither love nor hate nor fear, and yet held something of all three in its intensity.

"He did not keep a single letter of mine," she said. "And he was to be married very soon! Why should I keep these?"

The fire burnt steadily. She bent over it, holding the letters in her hand. Then she dropped them one by one into the midst of the glowing coals.

As she did so she wept bitterly. She was safe now, quite, safe. Yet——.

Well, as her husband had said, there is no understanding women.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

A MAN OF HOPE.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., a former President of the Royal College of Surgeons, an authority on leprosy and cancer, left this direction in his will: "The inscription on the gravestone is to be in addition to the names and dates, "A man of hope and forward-looking mind."

WARNING TO PESSIMISTS.

This advertisement appeared in the *Times* one hundred years ago.

"This day is published, in 8vol., price 3s. 6d., 'The Impending Ruin of the British Empire: Its Cause and Remedy Considered.' By Hector Campbell.

"Truth would you teach, or save a Sinking Land,
All "hear," none aid you, and few understand.'—POPE.

"Published by E. Wilson, 88, Cornhill."—*Times* August 20, 1813.

The *Observer* points out that the writer and publisher are dead, the house where it was published has disappeared, and the British Empire *still remains*.

THE HUMOUR OF IT.

"A gentleman has invented a system whereby he can blow up a battleship with its own ammunition (just think of the humour of it:) at any distance up to 100 miles," says the *Daily Herald*. "He is very annoyed because the Admiralty will not hasten to adopt this latest thing in dovilry and murder. It is strange the police never interfere when such men openly plot to kill their fellow-beings. In a really civilised country a man of this sort would not be patronised by the First Lord of the Admiralty. He would, on the contrary, be arrested by the Chief Commissioner of Police!"

TORONTO'S WAY AND LONDON'S

"A Toronto lady who has been exploring Richmond, Ealing, and Hampstead, expressed her surprise that the occupiers of the pretty villas don't sit out in their front gardens," says the *Daily Sketch*. "I explained to her that many of them would think such a practice savoured of Stepney. 'How foolish,' she rejoined. 'on Toronto the K. C. sits in his front garden to study his briefs and the editor to write his leading articles."

MOWLEMS TUMBRIL'S.

"The only reason why everything connected with trade is so abominably hideous is because it has never occurred either to the tradesman or to his customers to go to the South Kensington Museum or to Hertford House and see how lovely the most useful and necessary articles can be made, says Randall Davies, writing on the Wallace Collection in the *New Statement* The most beautiful horsed vehicles at present on the streets are Mowlem's tumbrils full of gravel or bricks. They are superb; so are a few of the distiller's drays, whereas the shopkeepers' carts, one a d all of them are a disgrace to humanity.

"A DICKENS PILGRIMAGE."

A series of articles entitled "A Dickens Pilgrimage," by a Special Correspondent who has been visiting all the principal places associated with Dickens and hischaracters are published in the *Times*.

Though the topography of Dickens has long been a favourite subject with the novelist's readers, it is a study which is practically inexhaustible, and needs, as constant changes remind us, a periodical revision at first hand.

So systematic a pilgrimage has never been undertaken before. The articles will treat not only of the places in England which Dickens either lived in or described, but also of France and America. The start will naturally be made from the Bull at Rochester.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE THEATRE?

"What is the matter with the theatre?" asks the *Telegrapk* and many of its correspondents.

"The history of the last theatrical season affords melancholy reading. A number of different plays were produced, with financial results anything but inspiring. Plays which had been carefully prepared and rehearsed for several weeks disappeared after a very few nights performance while those who are in the habit of investing their money in dramatic enterprises must have suffered no little loss. If we ask for an explanation of this state of things, the usual answer points to the damaging effects of competition and rivalry. We fear that many other professions and callings are in a similar plight.

"First, it was the musical comedies; then it was the music hall, now it is the cinematograph exhibition. It is said that even the music halls, as well as the musical comedies, are suffering because of the popularity of the cinema show and a very brief survey of the streets of London, especially in that quarter which is dedicated to entertainments proves that the success of 'the film' is one of the outstanding facts of our time.

But as long as it remains true that a good play, well acted, will fill the theatres, it cannot be complained that the drama itself is in a bad way. Over and over again in the course of its variegated history drama has been said to be perishing."

CHARLES DARWIN'S LETTER.

Charles Darwin's letter to Professor Bromm, the German translator of "The Origin of Species," is on sale by Messrs. Maggs Bros., 109, Strand. It says:

"You argue most justly against my question, whether the many species were created as eggs or as mature, etc. . . . I fully agree that there might have been as well 100,000 creations as 8 or 10, or only one. . . .

"I do not believe that the process of development has always been carried on at the same rate in all different parts of the world. Australia is opposed to such belief. The nearly contemporaneous equal development in past periods I attribute to the slow migration of the higher and more dominant forms over the whole world; and not to independent acts of development in different parts. . . . I cannot see the force of your objection that nothing is effected until the origin of life is explained: surely it is worth to attempt to follow out the actions of Electricity, though we know not what electricity is," etc.

RADIUM RUNNING TO WASTE.

"The holiday closing of the Radium Institute has left a large quantity of that valuable commodity 'standing idle,' the *Standard* informs us. But, since radium is never 'idle'—being perpetually occupied in trying to get rid of itself—what our contemporary means is no doubt that its energies are running to waste for lack of connection with the art of healing. If the medical demand for radium is in excess of the supply, it certainly appears anomalous that the resources of the Institute should be frustrated for a whole month for the lack of a proper system of staff relief" says the *Pall Mall*. "Perhaps there is some explanation beyond the facts stated, but it must needs be a very good one to have any validity."

A PEACE FLAG.

After its closing session the Peace Congress made an excursion to Alkmaar and went by boat to the naval exhibition, Amsterdam. On board the boat an extraordinary session was held, in the course of which Mr. Vankirk, of Youngstown, Ohio, offered the Congress and the Peace Bureau at Berne a new peace flag, made up of seven stripes of the colours of the rainbow, merging into white, symbolical of the union of the different nations. A similar flag will be presented to Mr. Carnegie on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Peace Palace at the Hague, and it will be hung in the great hall when arbitration proceedings are in progress. The first ship entering the Panama Canal will also bear the flag.

LONDON WEEKLY BONES.

Some 1,500 tons of bones and fat are collected in London every week, and the value is put at £10,000. The fact has been published because the trade of the rag and bone collectors in London is threatened by new regulations. They hold that it would be simply impossible to earn a living under the proposed code. "They feel, and we feel," said a soap manufacturer to the Post, "that they are doing useful and economic work, and are entitled to a living."

CONAN DOYLE'S NEW BOOK.

Sir Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Poison Belt," has just been published (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s.). "Such a book!" says W. H. Chesson in the *Chronicle*. "A book to remind us that the sky is real, that the voyage of the earth in space is as actual as that of the *Bella Arietta* steamboat to Hampton Court. A book to warm us that the amoeba is not too humble a creature for the god of evolution to humanise if all the Johns, from John Bull to John Zebra, were extinct. A book such as Jules Verne might have written thirty years ago—a scientific fairy tale.

"Sir Conan Doyle imagines that the earth passed through a part of space where the 'ether' is (in his assumption) powerfully narcotic. His hero, who figures in his romance. 'The Lost World,' is led by a spectroscokic observation and an epidemic in Sumatra to the brief that he and all his contemporaries are doomed to die at or about the same time. The phenomena which support this belief are as sensational as Armageddon, but the novelist does scarcely as much as the artist (Mr. Rountree) to make one feel what he has to communicate."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The old gentleman's after-dinner nap had been spoiled by the German band at the corner of the street, and when a bandsman knocked at his door he went himself, and angrily announced that they would get nothing out of him.

"You gif us nodings?" said the musician. "Ach! den ve blay some more!"

A Simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of the world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet, and then added:—

"Madam, you should daily thank God for such a good cow."

It was private Smith's (whose number was 254) first church parade, and having done a good deal of marching, he was naturally feeling the effects of it during the service. He had not been in church long when the reverend gentleman announced the hymn:—

"Number 254. 'Art thou weary, art thou languid?'"

Private Smith shouted with a loud voice:—

"Not 'arf!"

In a recent book Mille, Van Vorst tells a story of a dinner at Chicago given by the ambitious wife of a millionaire tanner. The lady noticed to her annoyance, that her husband did not speak a word to their smart guests, and when she got an opportunity she whispered angrily:—

"Why don't you talk?"

"What's the good?" replied the tanner, contemptuously. "There ain't one of 'em as knows a thing about leather."

Lord Alverstone's gift of song has sent the tourist on his tract. There is a story that one Sunday an American lady attended the morning service at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, and asked the verger which of the choristers in the chancel was the Lord Chief Justice.

"Well, mum," replied that dignitary "that is the vicar, and them's the curates, and I'm the verger; but as for the choir—as long as they does their duties we don't inquire into their hantecedents."

The manager of a well-known touring company wired to the proprietor of a theatre in a small town where his company was to appear:—

"Would like to hold a reherasal at your theatre at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Have your stage-manager, assistant stage-carpenter, property-man, chief electrician, and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Three hours later he had the following reply:—

"All right. He will be there!"

Algy's Mother: "I suppose yer gittin' a good fee, sir, fer attendin' to the rich Smith boy?"

Doctor: "Well yes, I get a pretty good fee; but why are you asking?"

Algy's Mother: "Well I hope yer won't forget that my little Algy threw the brick that it'im!"

A minister opened his Sunday-school class with the well-known hymn. "Little drops of water, little grains of sand." In the middle of the first verse he stopped the singing and complained strongly of the half-hearted manner in which it was rendered. He made a fresh start.

"Now, then," he shouted, "Little drops of water,' and for goodness' sake put some spirit into it!"

A Medical professor wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory:—

"Professor Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to His Majesty the King."

In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and found on his return that some wag had added to the announcement the words:—

"God save the King."

The judge of a Texas county was also cashier of the downn bank. One day a stranger presentef a cheque for payment, and his evidence of identification was not satisfactory.

"Why, judge," said the man, I've known you to sentence men to prison for life on no better evidence than this!"

"That may be true," replied the judge, "but when it comes to handing out cold cash we have to be mighty careful."

It was the dinner of the Puddleton Wanderers' Football Club, and the bottle had been round three times; the jokes were flying fast and furious.

"If it takes a football team at dinner half an hour to eat a ham, how long will it take them to eat a hammer?" asked the lanky but resourceful centre-forward.

"That," promptly answered the smart little outside-right, "depends whether they are professionals or 'ammer-chewers."

Two old Scotsmen were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend. "Aye, aye," said one, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o'his. They say they're aye quarrelling."

"What else can ye expect?" said the other, scornfully. "The puir feckless creature marrit after coortin' for only seven year. Man, he had nae chance to ken the woman in sich a short time. When I was coortin' I coorted for twenty year!"

An amused listener to this dialogue ventured to ask if this long courtship had ensured connubial bliss, whereupon the old Scotsman replied:—

"I tell ye I coorted for twenty year, and in that time I kent what woman was, and so I didna marry!"

Mr. Arthur Roberts, the famous comedian, once averted a panic in a theatre by a timely joke. Some scenery had caught fire, and the smell of burning alarmed the audience so much that a panic seemed imminent. At this moment Mr. Roberts appeared at the footlights and addressed the spectators, assuring them that there was no danger. "I give you my word of honour there is no danger!" he said.

Still the audience did not seem at all convinced, which led the actor to exclaim:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, confound it all, do you imagine if there was any danger I'd be here?"

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SERIOUS OUTLOOK AT HOME.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS IDLE.

THREATS OF WHOLESALE STRIKES.

RAILWAYMEN UNYIELDING.

DISTRESS RAMPANT IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Birmingham strike committee has repudiated the manifesto of the National Executive, and has passed a resolution not to resume work unless the twelve men who were suspended are reinstated. The committee condemned, as weak and procrastinating, the policy of the Executive, and demanded an immediate national strike.

There is a deadlock at Liverpool between the railwaymen and the companies.

In London Messrs. Tilling's men are not satisfied with the permission to wear their badges. They passed a resolution yesterday evening not to resume work until the Union was formally recognised.

The speakers declared that preparations had been made to bring out all the men on the London 'busses, tubes, and trams. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor made a fruitless attempt to reconcile Messrs. Tilling with their men.

Twenty thousand workers are idle as a result of the strikes and lock-outs in Dublin. It is declared that there will be a fight to the finish on the question of the recognition of the Transport Workers' Union.

The docks and markets are paralysed and 25,000 tons of grain are undischarged. Distress is rampant.—Reuter.

THE 'BUSMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Tilling and Co. having ascertained that the London General Omnibus Company, which almost monopolises traffic in London, does not prohibit the wearing of union badges, have withdrawn their own prohibition, and have agreed to reinstate the strikers on the understanding that non-unionists shall not be molested.—Reuter.

HOPE OF RAILWAYMEN'S EXECUTIVE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Executive of the Railwaymen's Union has circularised the men cautioning them against widening the area of disputes without orders from the Executive. The circular expresses the hope that a fair and dignified settlement of the present disputes will be reached.—Reuter.

THE RAND TROUBLES.

LABOUR LEADERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.

Of the five Labour leaders, who were recently charged with contempt of court on account of threatening speeches, one has been fined £50 or a month and another £25 or a fortnight. Two apologised and were discharged, and the fifth was acquitted.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, Sept. 19.

The Labour leaders who were fined, respectively, £50 or a month, and £25 or a fortnight, have chosen to go to prison.—Reuter.

STEAMER ALIGHT.

FIRE PUT OUT AFTER BURNING 36 HOURS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A Lloyds' telegram from Malta states that a fire broke out on the steamer "Preussen," from Yokohama for Marseilles The fire, which had been burning for thirty-six hours, was got under control, and the "Preussen" entered the Port, where the fire was extinguished. A part of the cargo had been jettisoned, and it is stated that the remainder was considerably damaged.—Reuter.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING

THE KING TO GIVE AWAY THE BRIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

King George will give away the bride at the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught.—Reuter.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A message to Lloyds from Malta says that the cargo in two holds of the "Preussen" has been damaged by fire, steam and sea-water.

The damage to the vessel is slight.—Reuter.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The famous pearl necklace was identified at Bow St to-day, by Mr. Mayer, who exhibited to the gaze of spectators a string of gorgeous, lustrous pearls, whose shimmer and beautiful colour could be plainly seen even in the badly-lighted Court.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The House of Representatives has passed by 286 votes to 84 the Currency Bill.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S GENERAL.

COMMANDER OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE WHEN THE RALLY SOUNDS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

At a meeting at Bambridge, County Down, Captain Craig introduced Sir George Richardson as "the General commanding the Ulster Volunteers."

Sir George Richardson, addressing the meeting, expressed his pleasure at the magnificent turn-out. Their discipline and knowledge of the rifle would, he said, be most useful when the rally sounded.—Reuter.

PROVISION FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Captain Craig, M.P., one of Sir Edward Carson's chief lieutenants, speaking at Dromore, said that a provisional Government might be established in a very few days. He added that Mr. Harold Smith, M.P., had organised a movement in England to provide for the women and children of volunteers, thus releasing the men for manly work. The organisation already practically provided for the wife and family of every covenanter.—Reuter.

SIR E. CARSON'S HEROICS.

REAL DANGERS OF THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking a Dromore, said he could not shrink from his task because the cause was just, and he could not fail because he trusted in God. He had counted the cost and believed that the cause was worth not merely a petty sacrifice, but the greatest sacrifice man could make, the sacrifice of his own life. The dangers were very real and the sooner that was realised the better.—Reuter.

KING OF GREECE.

ANXIOUS TO PLACATE FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Reuter is informed that the King of Greece, who is at present at Eastbourne, has expressed himself to a member of his *entourage* as delighted to be going to France, in order completely to dissipate all the misunderstanding between Greece and France.

His Majesty is happy that this occasion is afforded him of manifesting his sentiments towards France, whose great services to Hellenism he recognises.—Reuter.

THE DUTCH BUDGET.

ANTICIPATION OF HEAVY DEFICIT.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.

The Minister of Finance, in a statement in the Second Chamber to-day, said that though a deficit of nine million florins had been anticipated in 1913 the year had produced a surplus. The estimates for 1914 showed a deficit of twenty-five mill on florins, which would be reduced, by means of economies, to 12½ millions, and in view of the increasing prosperity he hoped that half of this would be covered. Nevertheless he regarded an income tax as inevitable.—Reuter.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is announced in Berlin that in consequence of the dissolution of the Hamburg-America Line's East Asiatic agreement with the Norddeutsche Lloyd, the Hamburg-America Company will withdraw at the end of the year from the East Siberian Conference and will organise an extended service to the Far East on its own account.—Reuter.

MR. BRYAN AND HIS EXPENSES.

AN APPEAL IN THE NAME OF DIGNITY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State, having explained that he is undertaking his forthcoming lecturing tour because his salary of 12,000 dollars is 8,000 dollars too little to cover his expenses, the *New York World*, a leading supporter of the administration, has offered to make good the deficiency on behalf of the American people if Mr. Bryan will cease from compromising the dignity of the Government.—Reuter.

KHORAMABAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Following up preliminary work on the Khoramabad Railway an official survey party, on which the Persian Government is represented by a Belgian engineer, will leave England on the 25th. inst. Messrs. Pearson and Co. acting on behalf of the Persian Railway Syndicate, have been instructed to carry out the survey as speedily as possible. It will probably be concluded in May.—Reuter.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR SULZER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The impeachment of Governor Sulzer has begun to-day before the Senate. Mr. Sulzer did not appear.—Reuter.

ROYAL TRAGEDY.

REASON FOR PRINCESS'S SUICIDE.

FATHER OBLIGED TO WITHHOLD MARRIAGE CONSENT.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.

A sensation has been caused by the sudden death of Princess Sophia of Sare-Weimar-Eisenach, at Heidelberg, at the age of 25.

It was at first reported that her death was due to heart disease, but according to later reports she was found in bed with a bullet wound in the head.

It is alleged that the princess committed suicide as the result of an unhappy love affair with the son of a Jewish banker.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the head of the family, had insisted that Princess Sophia should resign her rank before marrying the son of the banker Bleichroeder. The Princess declined and her father, Prince Wilhelm, was obliged to refuse his consent to the marriage.—Reuter.

TURKISH FRONTIER.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMOTIKA.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Turco-Bulgarian frontier has been settled as stated yesterday.

The importance, which the Bulgarians attached to Demotika, is due to the fact that with the Turks astride the railway, their outlet on the Ægean Sea is almost valueless. The construction of a separate railway through the mountainous country to the west of Demotika would involve a huge expenditure, which would not be warranted by any probable return.

It is stated that the agreement also gives the Moslems in the ceded territories the option of retaining Turkish nationality for four years, after which they become Bulgarian subjects but are guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, the retention of ancient privileges and exemption from military service.

It is understood that the Turks absolutely declined to pay an indemnity for the maintenance of prisoners.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

THE PORTE'S IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—"The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that the Franco-Turkish agreement has made over to France two ports on the Black Sea and the railway line of about 600 miles, between Samsun Sivas, E Izerum, and Trebizond, made up on the north-west of the branch line from Samsun to Sivas, leading to Rastamun and on the south west line Egnie Kharput and Lake Van line, which will some day connect Syria, and Egypt, is conceded to the Damascus Hamas Company. This line is a prolongation of the branch parallel to the coast from Rayak to Ramleh on the Jaffa Jerusalem line. The construction of the ports at Jaffa and Baiffa is conceded to the Consortium of Ottoman Ports, as is that of the port of Tripoli in Syria.

"The Franco-German agreement is ready for signature and is based upon French renunciation of participation in the Baghdad line, in exchange for which France gets a proportional part of the next big Turkish loan. Germany abandons the idea of doubling the Baghdad line on the north by a line from Angora to Diarbekir via Sivas. The German line starting from Angora will now reach Kaisarieh to the south-east and join the main Baghdad line at Bulguren. The German Branch of Diarbekir line will join the French system at Kharput on the north west; the German branch starting from Adazazar will join Samsun Rastamuni line of the French system, thus connecting Constantinople and Samsun. A third branch will connect the French and German systems of Samsun Sivas."

BUCKINGHAM STEPHEN'S CASE.

DOCTOR AND THE EXHUMED BODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 19.

The hearing was resumed yesterday, of the case in which Burton Swinny and Mrs. Stephens were charged with the murder of Buckingham Stephens.

Doctor George Stephanos, the Medical Officer of Changanacherry, was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He stated that the body exhumed was that of Stephens, and it was covered with what looked like a white paper. He did not observe any clothes on the body. The body was in a state in which it might be supposed to be 12 days after the burial. There was no indication of the face having been burnt or scorched. The features were calm, which meant that death was unexpected and sudden. The features were not found generally calm in suicide. Witness also said that suicide by shooting by Stephens himself was impossible, assuming the posture of the body as it was lying down.

The case was adjourned.

OFFICER'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

It is announced in Divisional Orders that Capt. H. M. Durrant, Army Veterinary Corps, is to be tried in Poona by a General Court Martial. Colonel W. L. Marshall, Sherwood Foresters, has been appointed President.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE.

NEW POST TO MAKE A CONNECTING LINK.

APPOINTMENT OF CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A "Press communique" states:—The Comptroller and Auditor-General, besides discharging the functions of Chief Officer of Audits and Accounts in India, has hitherto been the responsible adviser of the Government of India in regard to much of their general financial business and has undertaken, in an executive capacity, such of the detailed work of currency and finance as does not require reference to the Supreme Government. This concentration of functions in the same officer has become increasingly inconvenient with the growth in the volume and complexity of the work in both directions, and it has now been decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to create a separate appointment of Controller of Currency, and to relieve the Comptroller-General of his purely financial duties.

The new Controller will be responsible, as Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, for all work relating to the paper currency, including the administration of the Currency Offices and the management of the Currency Reserve. He will deal also with questions of coinage and mint administration, and, again, so far as such business is conducted in India, with matters relating to Council Bills, Exchange, and the Gold Standard Reserve, with the Public Debt, and Annual Rupee Loan, as well as other miscellaneous business, such as resource work and certain transactions in connection with securities which now devolve on the Comptroller-General.

The Chambers of Commerce were consulted in 1912 as to the future location of the Central Paper Currency Administration, and it was decided, after consideration of the opinions received, to retain it at Calcutta. Calcutta, therefore, will be the permanent headquarters of the new appointment, it will be an important part of the Controller's duties to visit other commercial centres with a view to keeping himself in touch with the movement of trade and with financial opinion generally, and in order to relieve him as much as possible from the routine duties of his office and to enable him to tour freely, he will be provided with a fully qualified assistant. He will also be in direct relations throughout with the Finance Department of the Government of India.

The new appointment will thus provide a connecting link between the Government of India, and the financial public, and so will, it is hoped, facilitate a better understanding and accommodation of the requirements of the Government and of Trade.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I. C. S., has been selected as the first permanent incumbent of the new Controllership. Mr. Brunyate is at present officiating as Financial Secretary to the Government of India and acting arrangements will be made pending the time when his services can be made available. The junior appointment of Assistant to the Controller of Currency has not yet been made. It is intended that these arrangements shall come into force as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be settled, and the personel obtained, probably with effect from January 1 next."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The following notifications are made in the *Gazette of India*.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Walter is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General with temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Hamilton becomes a Brigade Commander, vice Mulally. Major H. Chamney of the Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles has been granted the Volunteer officers' decoration

The following Majors are promoted Lieut-Colonels:—H. F. Jacob, E Wintour, G. W. Robinson, D. R. O'Dye, H. M. Aller, R. W. C. Keays, T. X. Britten, W. A. M. Bruce, J. L. W. French-Bullen, H. A. Lane, G. M. Morris, W. B. Panel, H. H. F. Turner, H. V. Harvest, F. W. Perrie, G. Watling, C.E. Thornton, E. N. Obbard, W. R. Brackspear, W. Beedon, E. Codrington, J Talbot, H. H. Jones, and E. C. Payley.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Maundrell is appointed Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Class, vice Turbett.

Sub-Lieut. Sanderson is appointed Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, on probation vice Maundrell.

RANGOON FIRM'S AFFAIRS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Sept. 15

Messrs. Miles, Standish Co. Ltd, stationers and booksellers, of Rangoon, have closed their doors and an application is being made for compulsory winding-up. The assets are valued at Rs.8,000 and claims against the Company amount to Rs 34,000, excluding a sum of Rs. 59,500 on a mortgage in favour of B. Cowasji, which is disputed by the directors.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

With reference to the proposed changes in the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, the Port Commissioners have no remarks to offer on the general question raised and will not ask for increased representation.

NEWSPAPER DEPOSIT FORFEITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Orders have been issued by the Punjab Government forfeiting the deposit of Rs. 2,000 made by the *Zamindar*, a newspaper of Lahore for certain writings held to be objectionable.

JUTE FORECAST.

A SHORT OUTTURN REPORTED.

EXCITEMENT ON CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

There was a great excitement in Marwari circles last night when the result of the jute forecast leaked out. Hopes have been based upon a big outturn, but a number of Marwaris have gambled on a shortage.

The Associated Press learns from apparently reliable sources that the total out-turn is estimated at eighty-six lakhs or thereabouts, and with the estimate from Cooch Behar the total is not expected to exceed eighty-seven lakhs. Last year the final estimate was ninety-seven lakhs and the actual outturn one hundred and two lakhs. It is stated that some of the mills are badly hit by the consequently hardening prices, they having reckoned on a big output and decreasing prices.

Last night the Marwaris were snapping up everything quoted, and the market during the next few days will be unusually interesting as the mills must replenish their stock.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The market for coal shares to-day was unchanged and steady, with prices fairly maintained; there was also business in jute. The chief transactions were:—(Jute) Barnagore (ord) Rs. 76-8; and Rs. 77-8; Kanknarrah Rs. 180 8; and Rs. 181-8; Soorah Rs. 79; and Rs. 80-8; (auction sales). (Coal) Bhalgora Rs. 23-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh Rs. 10-4; Ghusick Rs. 18-4; Jumom Rs. 6-12; Lakurka Rs. 18; Phularit and Rs. 6 8; Rateagunge Rs. 22-8, Sendra Rs. 15-2; South Govindpur Rs. 10-4.

MISS MAUD ALLAN'S CONTRACT.

COMPANY SAID TO BE RECEIVING £15,000 FOR THE TOUR.

A colonial paper publishes a statement that Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavskys are under a contract with Mr. J. F. Karaka, of Bombay, to receive £15,000 for giving ninety concerts in the East.

Seen by a *Bombay Gazette* representative, Mr. Howard Edie, who is acting as manager for Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavskys, did not deny the statement as to the contract and the sum. He said he was not at liberty to give particulars with regard to the matter.

AN OBSTREPEROUS GURKHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

There was a struggle at the Dacca railway station recently between a Gurkha, belonging to the local military force, and a European police sergeant. On the arrival of a down passenger train at the station the Gurkha wanted to enter a third class female compartment. A male passenger opposed him, and he was assaulted by the Gurkha. He called in police aid and Sergt. Muffer came and told the Gurkha to come out of the compartment. He refused to come out, and this led to a struggle. Other policemen came and the Gurkha was overpowered.

SERIOUS RIOT IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A serious agrarian riot took place yesterday on the bank of the river Songu at Chittagong over the possession of "Char" land. Both parties were armed with deadly weapons; one man was killed and several wounded.

INPERTINENCE TO THE BENCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Another case of impertinence to a magistrate occurred in Sealdah Police Court yesterday, when one Sadar Ali was charged with theft. The accused had been in the lock-up since July last, and his case had been postponed six times without any evidence being recorded. When the magistrate questioned him yesterday with regard to his previous convictions he began to abuse him and showed temper.

The magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, twenty-five stripes, and three years' police surveillance after release from jail.

PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

PAYMENT STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The Peoples Bank of India, Limited, which has its head office at Lahore and sixty four branches at different centres all over India issued the following notice last evening:—

Payment stopped until further instructions from the share-holders who meet on September 29.

Mr. Harikishal Lal has been Managing Director of the Bank since its beginning until he retired last month owing to severe critiosims of his various financial and industrial concerns in the press

There has been a panic in Lahore and the crisis is expected to affect large number of people and many other indigenous banks which have cropped so freely in the Punjab.

WHITE SCOURGE.

VICEROY'S TIMELY WARNING.

EVIL OF COLONIZATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Viceroy gave expression to a timely warning with regard to the colonizing of consumptives, at the opening of the Hardinge Hospital, Dharampore. Lord Hardinge said:—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, Upon the stone which I laid two years ago has now arisen this imposing building with several very modern improvements. This institution starts under the happiest auspices, but I want to emphasise the fact that it does not stand alone but is part of a general scheme of which the Sanatorium over the way is the complement, and I earnestly appeal to Your Highness to make it your business to see that these two institutions work together hand in hand and in complete harmony. The sanatorium is for the treatment of early and curable cases; the hospital for the reception of more advanced cases. Patients, directly they pass the first stage of the disease in the sanatorium should be transferred to the Hospital and bed-ridden cases should in no case remain at the sanatorium and convalescent cases at the hospital should be transferred to the sanatorium before they are allowed to return to their homes. I should hardly have thought it necessary to mention this matter but for the fact that the two institutions are not under identical management for the sanatorium which owed its inception to that brain ever busy with schemes for the benefit of the suffering humanity that of our lamented friend Mr. Malabari and its inauguration to the hearty co-operation and generous assistence of Your Highness, is under the control of a committee, while the hospital is the creation of Your Highness alone and will be worked by officials of the Patiala State under the direct orders of Your Highness. Phthisis in the pulmonary form is an infectious disease. The danger to others has been proved to be slight as long as certain precautions are taken and at all well regulated institutions is practically nil. But there have been cases at Dharampore which have been benefited by treatment at the sanatorium but not cured, and some of these patients have built houses and settled down in the neighbourhood. They are under no control whatever, nor can any efficient regulation be applied to them. This is a source of public danger, and I appeal to Your Highness, with all the earnestness at my command, to prevent this form of colonization round about Dharampore. Rigid rules should be framed preventing known consumptives from settling down anywhere in the neighbourhood except in the institutions provided for that purpose.

"I am very glad to have once more the opportunity of showing my great interest in the general scheme of which this hospital is to form a part for fighting one of the most terrible evils that beset humanity. This is the third time that I have visited Dharampore in the same cause and I do not think I need adduce any further evidence to show what great importance I attach to the experiment here being made. How gladly I should welcome a verdict from our doctors that it had proved a success and how earnestly I desire that no stone should be left to insure that its chances of success should not be marred by any neglect of obvious precautions or by any contravention of accepted principles.

"I hope that this hospital has before it a long career of usefulness and that within its walls health may be restored to the sick, and hope to the hopeless, and that those who are, alas, beyond the aid of human agency may close their eyes in such peace as the most skilful medical attendance and the most tender care can secure. I congratulate Your Highness upon the kindness of heart which has promoted the foundation of this building and upon the success which has attended the execution of your plans."

CONCERT IN THE GIRGAUM CHURCH HALL.

A concert was held in the Church Hall of the C. M. S. Church at Girgaum, yesterday evening, and proved a most enjoyable entertainment. The programme was a long one and considerably varied. Messrs. Rushforth, Clark, Comfort, Lea-Wilson and others contributed items and Miss Hilliard recited. The proceeds of the entertainment go towards the cost of fitting electric light in the Church Hall.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. H. N. Heseltine, of the Finance Department, will be placed on special duty in connection with the question of the simplification of the audit in audit offices.

The "Pioneer" states that a meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Delhi on November 12.

On the return of Sir R. W. Carlyle from Home at the end of this month, Sir Edward Maclagan will take a fortnight's leave.

The Dowager Maharani Sahiba, mother of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, has died at Sankasthharni Ghat, Monghyr, where she had been for a change from Benares.

The Government Secretariat Offices will close at Otacamund on the 1st October, when the move of the Government to Madras will take place.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has received intimation from the Cairo City Police requesting him to order enquiries to be instituted regarding the whereabouts of a man answering to the name of J. C. Ruskin, who is reported to have arrived in Calcutta about two months ago, and who is wanted on the charge of attempting to imitate currency notes issued by the National Bank of Egypt.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

CONFERENCE OPENED IN POONA.

UNNECESSARY MIDDLEMEN MUST GO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The provincial Co operative Conference met this morning at 11-30 in the Council Hall, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. There was a very good attendance of delegates from the districts, about 200 in all, as well as a large number of officials. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Members of Council, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rodda, Mr. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Garud, Sardar Chunilal Motilal, Sardar Nawrojee Puddamjee, and many others.

His Excellency opened the proceedings in a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said that it was a few days ago only that he had the opportunity of welcoming gentlemen who were keenly interested in agriculture, and he hoped that that conference had resulted in good to agriculture. In the present case they were interested in allied industries, and he wished to say at the outset that he would like to thank Mr. Ewbank, the Registrar, for a most instructive and lucid report, from which he had been able to learn much, and the first thing in this document which had struck him was the number of gentlemen who had come forward to give voluntary help in the promotion of the co-operative movement among the people of the Presidency.

THE SOCIETY'S PROGRESS.

His Excellency said they should take keen interest in encouraging the movement all over the Presidency. Another point was that the progress the society had made had outstripped that of all previous years. His Excellency then went on to give the figures showing an increase in the number of societies and other statistics. It was only last year that assistance from Government loans had been withdrawn, and to see that such steady progress was still going on was a sure sign that the movement was gaining a good hold. From the experience of other countries he found, and he was sure they would agree, that when Government was about to bring in a measure for the good of the people, especially agricultural people, there was a good deal of prejudice to overcome as they had to make a change of methods which had been in use for centuries, and it was therefore, mainly by voluntary work that the best results could be got in future. With regard to the Central Bank, which had for its object the removal of the indebtedness of the ryot, His Excellency paid a warm tribute to the efforts of the Hon Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, and he said he believed that there were vast chances of prosperity before the country if they proceeded on these and other lines he indicated, for co-operation in its main principles meant mutual work for mutual good and was free from the taint of sectarianism.

CONSUMER'S COST.

It was the effort on the part of the individual to improve his own position and thus also those of his neighbours. He had read of a meeting in the Home papers, in which Lord Grey had made a speech which he considered gave a true idea of the real principles of co-operation. He said: "What is the nature of the benefit which the application of co-operative principles to our industrial system claims to offer to the people. The application of the co-operative principle to our industrial life has proved in England, the United States, France, Germany, Denmark and Ireland that by the substitution of organised distribution by the substitution of co-operative buying for industrial buying, of co-operative transportation and marketing for industrial selling and of co-operative use of power for the individual use of expensive machinery, the wants of both producer and consumer, could be met more effectively and at a less cost. In this way it secures to the consumer a reduction in the cost of living and greater command of not only the necessaries, but the comforts and conveniences of life, a most material consideration in this age of rising prices. And to produce it secures a substantial increase in the amount of the net profits available for distribution, or in other words, an increase of that fund from which alone can be drawn those higher wages which we all desire to secure for underpaid workers of the civilized world.

THE PARASITE.

"Co-operation means the elimination of every unnecessary middleman, every middleman not required by a wise and practicable system of co-operative organization, who cannot be regarded in any other light than that of a parasite. The vital interests of society call for his removal and co-operation shows how he can be removed. The principle of co-operation requires that the services of every necessary middleman shall be adequately and honourably remunerated, but it also requires that every unecessary toll taken from an article on its way from the producer to the consumer shall be removed"—and this, His Excellency continued, was an admirable summary of the principles of the co-operative movement. In conclusion Lord Willingdon said it gave him sincere pleasure to meet those present, and he wished to say a word of thanks to those who had done so much for the furtherance of the co-operative movement.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakarsey, in a short speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the president which was passed with acclamation.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, secretary, then read the report for the previous year, after which H. E. Lord Willingdon left, after thanking the Hon. Sir Vithaldas for the kind references which he had made to himself and the members for the very cordial way in which it had been received. He then left, and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, who took the chair, announced that the meeting would resolve itself into sub-committees, whose duty it would be to prepare resolutions, which would be discussed at to-morrow's meeting.

The conference then adjourned.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE AMERICAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENGLISHMEN OUTPLAY THEIR RIVALS.

BROOKLINES, Sept. 19.

In the first day's play of the championship proper, the six Americans led in the morning, but were out-driven and out-putted by the Englishmen in the afternoon.

The chief scores were Vardon, 75 and 72; Reid, 75, 72; Ray, 79, 70; The Americans Strong, 73, 76; McDonald and Smith, 71, 79; Barnes, 74, 76; Ouimet, 77, 74; McDermott, 74, 79; The Frenchman Tellier, 76, 76; Jerome and Travers, 78, 78.—Reuter.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 18.

No rain for the last fortnight and the ground on September 15th was as hard and as dry as a brick. We met at the kennels and trotted away down to the Fort, where some canefields close to the Railway and alongside the Dharwar Road were drawn blank. The Master then drew all up the Lendi nullah, turning west by Juna Belgaum and so on to Vadgaon and the Khanapur Road, without touching anything. Crossing the Road, the sugarcanes near the Vaccine Depot were drawn, and from here two jacks went away across the paddy towards the 1,000 yards firing point of the 120th Range. Hounds stuck to the line of one who turned up the valley towards Tiger Hill and pushing him straight through a canefield, ran him strongly through the paddy to the head of the nullah; the jack was viewed with his mask set straight for the nearest spur of Tiger Hill, only 2 miles away, so some of the field galloped ahead on the left flank, and succeeded in turning him towards Mandoli, when he ran straight up the track for a mile before jumping into the long grass where he lay down and allowed hounds to overrun him as soon as they were past; however, he jumped up in the middle of the field and made straight for Tiger Hill again; hounds were soon on his line once more, and ran him over Hill A and on to a nullah half-a-mile short of the main jungles, where he turned sharp down to the right for 300 yards and then again left handed and just saved his brush by disappearing into the thicket. After the work of collecting hounds had been successfully carrried out, a move was made for the coverts on Musketry Hill, but on these proving blank hounds were taken back to the kennels.

On September 18th, the meet was at the Toll Bar on the Pass, 9 miles on the Dharwar Road, at 6-15. The day was hopeless from the start, scent being very bad; hounds did pick up a line but they could only own it in patches and though they pursued for 2 1-2 miles, they had to own themselves beaten at last. As a matter of fact, the going was so strong and blind that had hounds run fast, they would have got away from everyone. The old coverts in the Tamana Khatti Valley and near Dhawna were all tried and though hounds spoke to something now and again, nothing was viewed and they could make nothing of it, so we returned to the meet, only hoping that there may be some rain before next hunting day.

YACHTING AT NAINI TAL.

HOME CLUB FOURTEEN POINTS UP ON THE SERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANITAL, Sept. 19.

The third inter-club race took place this morning, when Bombay only managed to secure a third, the result being:—Naini, first second and fourth; Bombay third, fifth and sixth.—The result, therefore, of the first series, is that Naini is at present fourteen points up, which compares favourably for Bombay with last year's result when Naini was twenty-three up on the first series. There is therefore the prospect of a very close finish to the rubber at Bombay in March, and Bombay should win with any luck.

The race was an exciting one throughout, the first boat Scout finishing 90 secs. ahead of the last, while 25 secs. covered the last five.

As usual the members of the Naini Tal Y. C. have done everything possible to make the visiting crews stay at their beautiful station one of the pleasentest times of their lives. We shall all look back to our sojourn amongst them as an example of good sportsmanship and hospitality and look forward to the time when we can hope to make some small return for it on their visit to Bombay.

To-morrow their will be a race for Bombay crew for a cup presented by Majo Tahourdin.

IRISH GOLF CHAMPION.

Mr. Charles A. Palmer, of Handsworth, Brimingham, one of the veterans playing first-class golf, on Sept. 5, won the Irish Open Golf Championship on Dollymount links, County Dublin. In the final of thirty-six holes he defeated Mr. L. A. Phillips, of Newport, an ex-Welsh champion, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Mr. Palmer won the Midland Championship three times, was in the final of the British Amateur Championship in 1907, and was Bombay medalist at St. Andrews in 1909. Mr. Phillips, who is thirty-five, was a Welsh Rugby international before he seriously turned his attention to golf. He has twice won the Welsh Championship.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

RESULTS OF FIRST DAY'S JUDGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

This year the polo ground was used for the purpose of holding the Poona Horse Show. The selection of this site gave the competititors much more room to move about, besides affording thegeneral public a better opportunity of viewing the proceedings. The ground was carefully marked and laid out as usual, and the attendance, which included Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Government House Staff, and General and Lady Barrett, was good, in spite of the very hot and close weather.

Judging began early, but when only a few classes had been decided rain fell causing a stoppage. The judging was resumed, however, shortly after, and in all eight classes, several of which were filled very well indeed, were decided before heavy rain put a stop to the proceedings.

On the whole the show this year appears to be well up to its usual standard of excellence, and the arrangements, which were in the hands of Major J. H. M. Davie, the secretary, worked without a hitch.

The following events were decided:—

Class 6, Hunters; light weight; over 14-2:—Lady Barrett's Talisen(1), Captain C. V. Martin's Paul (2), Colonel C. E. Baddeley's Bayard (highly commended) Of 19 entries sixteen were accepted.

Class 22 Arabs; 14 hands and under:—Mr. R. A. Jenkin's Sadee Beg (1); Major J. H. M. Davie's Little King (hightly commended).

Class 10: Arab and C. B. Ponies suitable for polo:—Mr. S. A. Wahed's Nashad Pasha (1); Mr. J. H. M. Davie's Principal (highly commended).

Class 8; Arab and C. B. Polo ponies; light weight:—Captain K. O. Goldie's Gold (1), 29th Lancers Polo Club, Gnomie (2).

Class 19; English and Colonial horses, over 14-1:— Lieut-General Sir A. A. Barrett's Waver (1), Mr. H. Graham's Clive (highly commended.)

Class 21; Arabs over 14 hands:—Major J. H. M. Davie's Morley (1); Major J. H. M. Davie's Principal (highly commended).

Class 13; Hacks 14-2 and under; English and Colonial:—Capt. K. O. Goldie's Princess 4, (1); Mr. J. C. Humphrey's Roselle (2). Capt. H. Meynell's Lady Grey (highly commended).

Class 17; Ladies' horses, over 14-2:—Lady Barrett's Talesen (1); Mr. J. E. Hughes' Maisie (highly commended).

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Owing to the Y. M. C. A. being unable to raise a team there was no game in the Harwood League yesterday afternoon.

PROSECUTION OF SUNDAY GOLFERS.

A case of great interest to sportsmen generally, and golfers in particular, was heard on Aug. 30 at the Newport (Mon.) county police court.

Mr. J. W. Hunt, Captain of the Newport golf club and Messrs. Blethyn Rees and H. D. Yorath, members, and well known resident of Newport were summoned for playing golf on Great Oak Links, Rogerstone, a few miles from the borough boundary, on Sunday, August 17.

The prosecution was instituted by a common informer, William Price, under a statute of Charles I., which enacts that there shall be no meetings or concourse of people ont of their own parishes on the Lord's Day for any sports and pastimes whatsoever, nor any bear-baiting, bull-baiting, interludes, common plays, or any unlawful exercises and pastimes used by any person or persons within their own parishes.

Mr. A. Dolman, Abertillery, prosecuted, and Mr. Lyndon More, Newport, defended.

There was a large attendance of magistrates, and upon the Clerk intimating that the justices who were members of the Golf Club should not adjudicate in the case there was an exodus from the bench.

Ultimately the case against Mr. Hunt was dismissed, and the other cases were withdrawn.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

New rules are likely to be introduced for the next Amateur Golf Championship of India which as usual will take place next December on the links of the Tollygunge Club. There will be no qualifing play this year, the competition being decided by match play only. Further no entires will be accepted from players whose handicaps are more than 4. In this connection it is stated that some proposal has been made that the Royal Calcutta Golf Club under whose auspices the championship is held, should hold a compitition over their own links at Tollygunge open to Championship entires but medal play. It has also been suggested that the Calcutta Club might have a competition simultaneously with the Championship for those whose handicaps are over 4 and say less than 12 who under the new ruling will be debarred from competing in the more important event.

M.C.C.'S TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. F. L. Fane, who, failing Mr. Jessop had been asked to captain the side, has changed his mind, and is not going to South Africa. In these circumstances, Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas was invited by the M. C. C. in mail week to join the team and act as captain.

THE LAST BULLS.

CONCLUDING STAGES OF BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 19.

We have now practically come to the end of the meeting, and the camp is beginning to show signs of it. Many men have already left, and others are packing up to leave by to-night's trains.

The competitors are now waiting to see the results of the championship aggregates, some of which are already out, the others being anxiously awaited. Capt. P A Edwards? 1st Batt G I P Ry has come out top in theN R A Members and Officers' aggregates. He has been shooting consistently well and deserves all the honours he has won.

The results of yesterday's and to-day's shoots are as follows:—

MATCH No. 29.

Minister of Hyderabad's Cup, distance 300 yards, loophole painted black. 10 inches high and 6 inches broad, in centre of kaki target 24 inches diameter, Rounds 8 in 30 seconds:—

Lce-sergt W E Williams, 1st Batt G I P Ry 27—Rs 50 and cup.

Lce-Sergt C Ecclestone, I M and S M Ry 26—Rs. 25.

Corpl J Berry I M and S M Ry 26—Rs 25.

Lce-Sergt E H Rushton, K G F V 24—Rs 15.

Corpl G Burmett, K G F V 24—Rs 15.

Volr W Clarke, B V R 24—Rs 10.

Qr-Mr Sergt P Soundy, B V R, 10th with 22—Rs 10.

Volr P O'Brien, B V R, 13th with 21—Rs 8.

Br A McDenzie, B V A 18th with 20—Rs. 5.

3 scores of 19 counted out.

MATCH No 30.

Service Championship Aggregate The Nizam's prizes. All comers for highest aggregate scores in matches 25 to 29 inclusive.

Lce-Corpl W Briggs, K G F V 98—Rs. 150 and S I R A medal.

Lce-Corpl E Ecclestone, I M and S M Rly 95—Rs. 100.

Tptr F Kitchenham, 7th Hussars, 90—Rs. 75.

Br W Freestone B V A 80—Rs. 25.

Cr-Sergt Instr Partridge E B S R 89—Rs. 25.

Corpl D J Harrison, B R V 89—Rs. 10.

Sergt J Huggins, Norfolks 80—Rs 10.

Lce Sergt E Rushton, K G F V 89—Rs 10.

Corpl C G Holley 1st Batt G I P Ry, 88—Rs. 10.

Lce Sergt W Williams 1st Batt G I P Rly, 11th with 84—Rs. 10.

Lce Corpl J Iniven 1st Batt G I P Ry, 14th with 77—Rs. 10.

MATCH No. 31.

Rapid firing competition. Distance 200 yards. All comers rounds unlimited in 30 seconds.

Lce-Sergt E Rushton, K G F 57, 10 per cent. of entries and Krishnia Chetty Cup.

Corpl M Gindell, 1st Batt, G I P Rly 55—Rs. 15.

Corpl J Harrison, B R V, 53—Rs 13.

U L J T Harris, N V R, 51—Rs. 10.

Cr.-Sergt.-Insp. Grain 1st Batt, M and S M Ry., 44—Rs. 6 8.

Two scores of 43 counted out.

MATCH No. 21.

Kolar Gold Field Cup. Distance 1,000 yards; rounds 9, last 7 to count.

Sergt.-Major W J Rodway, K G F V, 33—Rs. 50 and cup.

Lce.-Cpl. F W Cockburn 1st Batt M and S M Ry., 32—Rs. 30.

Sergt.-Major G Darby, 2nd Batt., M and S M Ry., 31—Rs. 20.

Lce-Cpl. W Alcock, 1st Batt. G I P Ry., 30— Rs. 15.

Vol P O'Brien, B V R, 30—Rs. 15.

Gr T G Mooney, B V A, 9th with 30—Rs 10.

Corpl E Radford, 1st Batt, G I P Ry 13th with 29—Rs 10

One of 27, counted out.

MATCH No. 22.

Members' aggregate prizes. Members only, highest aggre gates in matches 17 to 21 inclusive.

Capt P A Edwards, 1st Batt, G I P Ry 159—Rs 17, S I R A medal and a book.

Cr-Sergt E Fraser, Camerons, 158—Rs 8-8 and I V R A medal.

Corpl H Burrows A G F V, 152—Rs 7.

Cr-Sergt G Brooks, E I R V, 150—Rs 7.

Vol C Ribeiro 1st Bat, G I P Ry 13th with 146—Rs. 5.

MATCH No. 23.

N R A Championship Aggregate, Members only; highest aggregate scores in matches 12 to 21 inclusive.

Capt P A Edwards 1st Batt, G I P Ry 314—Rs. 200 and N R A Medal.

Corpl H Burrows, K G F V, 302—Rs. 100 and S I R A Medal.

Vol C Rebeiro 1stBatt, G I P Rly 300—Rs. 75.

Sergt B Vertannes, R V R 298—Rs. 50.

Br W Freestone, B V A, 11th with 295—Rs. 20,

Cr Sergt W Bease 1st Batt, G I P Rly 17th with 293—Rs. 10.

The score of 290 counted out.

MATCH No. 21.

Practice, unlimited; distance, 200 yards.

Lc-Corpl A Lavender, B R V, 35—Rs 17.

Corpl M S C J Lendell 1stBatt, G I P Ry, 35 —Rs 8-8.

Corpl D O Harrison, B R V, 35—Rs 6 8

Corpl L E Richmond, B V R 34—Rs 6 8.

Lce-Corpl H Doige, K G F R V, 34—Rs 6-8.

Cr-Sgt Inst Smith 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 11th with 33—Rs 5.

Lce-Sergt W Williams 1st Batt G I P Ry, 13th with 33—Rs 5.

Cr-Sergt W Bease 1st Batt G I P Ry, 15th with 33—Rs 5.

B W Freestone, B V A 19th with 32—Rs 3-8.

Corpl G L Chard 1st Batt G I P Ry, 25th with 32—Rs, 3-8.

One score of 32 counted out,

MATCH No. 2,

Practice, unlimited; distance 300 yards.

Corpl D J Harrision, B R V, 35—Rs 18.

Lce-Corpls Lavender, B R V, 35—Rs 9.

Sergt-Major G Darby, 2nd Batt, M and S M Rly. 35—Rs 7.

Cr-Sergt W G Tomlinson, E C V R, 35—Rs 7.

Sergt G E Cullen, S I R V, 35—Rs 7,

Corpl M S Gendell, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 34—Rs 5-8.

Cr-Sergt W Bease, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 34—Rs 5-8

Cpl C G Holley, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 34—Rs. 3-8

Five scores of 33 counted out.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

RACING.

The Gatwick August Meeting was begun on Aug. 29. The August Handicap was won by Mr. J. Brennan's Countess Mac; the Home-Bred Two-Year-Old Plate by Major MacLaughlin's Miss Issippi; the Tilgate Welter Handicap by Mr. J. H. Bennett's Final Shot; and the Newdigate Welter Plate by Mr. G. Faber's Uncle Pat.

The valuable County Handicap at Gatwick on Aug. 30 attracted thirteen runners. A very open race resulted in a win for Mr. W. Wyndham's Mateloz, who beat Lord Carnarvon's Mohacx by a neck.

At the Lewes Autumn Meeting on Sept. 1 the Sussex Handicap was won by Mr. L. Clow's Fellah, and the Lewes Nursery handicap by Mr. F. C. Stern's Amoureuse.

At Debry on Sept. 2 Mr. D. McCalmont's The Tetarch won the Champion Breeders Foal Stakes by four lengths from Mr. J. Leigh's Clairvoyante. The Hartington Plate was won by Sir C. Meyer's Lichen, the Friary Nurserry Handicap by Lord Carnarvon's Hiamalaya, and the Belper Maiden Plate by Lord Derby's Spean Bridge.

The Derby Summer Meeting was continued on Sept. 3. The Breeders' St. Leger was won by Mr. A. F. Basset's Roseworthy by half a length from Mr. W. Raphael's Louvois, the favourite for the St. Leger. The Devonshire Nursery Plate was won by Mr. J. F. Hallick's Roseville and the Harrington Plate by Sir R. W. Griffiths' Castaneta.

The "Sportsman" announces that Mr. Cunliffe has, through the British Bloodstock Agency sold the Derby winner Aboyeur, to the Imperial Recing Society of St. Petersburg for about £ 13,000.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

The Association Football season was opened on Sept. 1. The result of the matches in the League Championship were:—Sheffield Wednesday 1 goal, Bolton Wanderers, at Bolton; Tottenham Hotspur 4, Sheffield United 1, at Sheffield; Aston Villa 1; Manchester City 1, at Birmingham; Blackburn Rovers 3, Newcastle United 0, at Blackburn; Derby County 1, Liverpool 1, at Derby; Preston North End 2, Sunderland 2, at Preston; Everton 1, Burnley 1, at Everton.

The results of the matches in the second division of the League on Sept. 1, were as follows:—Wolverhampton Wanderers, 1 goal, Lincoln City 0, at Wolverhampton; Fulham 1, Bury 1, at Fulham.

The result of the matches on Sept. 3 were as follows:—Birmingham 3 goals, Stockport County 2, at Birmingham; Bristol City 4, Glossop I, at Bristol; Leicester Fosse 3, Notts Forest 1, at Nottingham.

The result of the maches on the Southern League on Sept. 1 were as follows:—Swindon Town 3 goals, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Swindon Mill Well 1, West Ham United 1, at New Cross; Bristol, Rovers 1, Cardiff City 0, at Bristol.

The result of the matches on Sept. 3 were as follows:—Brighton and Hove Albion 1 goal, Southampton 0, at Brighton; Coventry City 2, Gillingham 0, at Gillingham; Plymouth Argyle 2, Portsmouth 0, at Portsmouth.

POLO.

The final tie of the Irish Open Cup Tournament was played before a large crowd on the Nine Acres Ground, Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Aug. 30. Hillmorton beat The Pirates by 8 goals to 3. The sides were:—Hillmorton.—Mr. Henry Rich, Mr. W. Balding, Mr. J. Drage, and Mr. S. Barton (back). The Pires,—Mr. C. T. Roark, Capt. the Hon. Denis Bingham, Capt Hurndall, and Capt. L. W. Barrett (back).

The annual match for the Patriotic Cup was played on Sept. 1 on the Nine Acres Ground, Phœnix Park, Dublin, and Ireland beat England by 6 goals to 4.

GOLF.

The Welsh Professional, which was decided by medal play over 36 holes at Chester on Aug. 29, was won by George Gadd (Wrexham) with rounds of 73-73-146. Cyril Hughes (Chester), the holder, was second with 74-76-150. Besides the Championship Gold Medal the winner received £7 10s. and he runner-up £5 5s. There were twenty seven competitors.

Ireland beat Wales, on Aug. 30, over the Royal Dublin Golf Club's course at Dollymount by 8 1-2 points to 61-2 points. Ireland gained a comfortable lead of 7 1-2 to 2 1-2 points in the single in the morning, and events showed that they needed it, for Wales won the four some by 4 games to 1.

Reuter telegraphed from Kenosha (Wisconsin) on Aug. 30:—H. Vardon and E. Ray defeated another trio of amateurs—Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Allen. and Mr. Anderson—by 4 holes up over 18 holes. The Englishman's best ball score was 64, against the amateurs 68. Vardon's medal score was 67, or three under par and 12, under bogey. Ray's score was one stroke higher.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

MASSACRE BY MAD SCHOOLMASTER.

FLAMES AND FUSILLADE IN A VILLAGE.

Muhlhausen, in Swabian Wurtemberg, a village with a population of eight hundred, was the scene in the early hours of Sept. 5 of a terrible outbreak on the part of an insane schoolmaster named Wagner, who after setting fire to the village and murdering his wife and four children, assassinated ten villagers and dangerously wounded nine. Nine other persons suffered injuries more or less grave in consequence of a deadly fusillade which the madman poured from a pair of army revolvers until he was overcome and nearly beaten to death.

The streets of Muhlhausen were described as resembling a battlefield.

Wagner, who regularly performed his school duties up to a few days before, and whom nobody suspected of madness, was too near death to undergo examination or to furnish any explanation of his deed, but on Sept. 4 he posted the following letter to a Stuttgart newspaper:—

"To my people! I want the devil for ally. I want to make martyrs of everything and everybody within range of my pistol; but I know that is not always possible. After I have accomplished my purpose, I want to be a martyr, too.

For years I have always gone to bed with a dagger and revolver, though I cann t really say anything very bad about myself."

MAN IN A BLACK MASK.

About 1-30 in the morning, residen's of Muhlhausen were alarmed by an outbreak of fire in four different parts of the village. Men, women, and children tumbled out of bed to save their lives and property. The first to reach the street observed a man in a black mask and a flimsy veil over his face attempting to push his way through the crowd, jostling aside all who attempted to block his progress. Two men standing at a window who called to him to ask what the trouble was, received an answer in the form of shots, which instantly killed them both.

The crowd which now numbered nearly a hundred tried to seize the assassin, whom they supposed to be a bandit. But held them at bay with a revolver in each hand and presently opened fire on all within range. Eighteen fell, six of them shot dead. Five of the victims were middle-aged men, and one an eleven year old girl.

Terrified by the arrival of scores of other villagers the murderer now took refuge in a barn, where in his frenzy he shot down an ox with his one remaining bullet. Before he could reload his revolvers from a reserve in his belt, which was found to contain 250 cartridges, his infuriated pursuers succeeded in overpowering him with spades, pitchforks and scythes. It was only then that they discovered to their horror that the madman was their respected village schoolmaster, Wagner.

One of his assailants swung an axe, and in the struggle Wagner's right hand was cut off. Policemen interfered in time to prevent the mob from putting Wagner to death on the spot and he was shackled and conveyed to the hospital more dead than alive.

FAMILY MURDERED.

As soon as Wagner's identity was established, his home was searched, and his wife was found on the floor with her throat cut, while his four children—two little boys and two girls—lay dead in bed with bullets through their heads. Wanger had evidently killed them on the previous day, several hours before starting out to attack the village.

Swathed in bandages and manacled, Wagner was led before the examining magistrate late on September 5. He was quite self-possessed and revealed no signs of remorse. When asked how he came to carry out such a fiendish plan he nonchalantly replied: "Oh! I have been preparing it for a long time." Reminded that his victims included his wife and all his children, he grinned and shrugged his shoulders.

Evidence is accumulating that the crime was planned with the utmost deliberation. Wagner told his landlady that his wife and family were going for an excursion and that if gone the whole day and night she should not trouble. Wagner securely locked all the doors and windows and they had to be battered to pieces by the police when they wanted to search the premises.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th September.

NOTICES.

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (27-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are opened for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Petrision, Dorani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Saloniva. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babmesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (1-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn. (16-2-13).

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY:

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KARACHI.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

(by command of General Sebert, the Chief of the Central Office in Paris) by Dr. Schmid, the President of the Bern Congress, amidst a scene of wild enthusiasm. The magnificent Hall of the Casino at Bern was filled to overflowing and the whole audience rose and cheered Dr. Zamenhof to the echo. It was long before silence could be restored. And then Dr. Zamenhof, raising his voice in a manner his adherents had never heard him raise it before so that it could be heard in every corner of the Hall, expressed his gratitude and proudly declared that it was clear that the success of Esperanto no longer depended on any one man or on any body of men. Men might come and men might go but Esperanto would go on until the ideal of a common auxiliary language, uniting the nations of the earth in a bond of mutual understanding, had been realised. Throughout the Congress Dr. Zamenhof adhered to his determination to be one of the crowd and not to take a leading part in the debates and discussions. But the heartiness of his reception wherever he appeared showed that there was no abatement in the reverence and esteem in which the gifted, but modest, author of the International Language is held. The working of a Masonic Lodge, in which the ceremony was conducted throughout in the new auxiliary language, was another of the features of the week and the International Ball in the "Fest Salono" was a magnified success. The expedition to Interlacken—where the celebrated play of William Tell was performed in the open air was throughly enjoyed and the Esperanto plays: "Guin vere" and "Motherhood" at the Centre Theatre in Bern were much appreciated! Altogether the participants in the General Congress had every reason to be gratified and they look forward with eagerness to the Tenth Congress next year in Paris and to the 11th Congress in 1915 in Edinburgh.

OUR SECOND SEAPORT: SOME IMPRESSIONS.

When visiting Liverpool the other day after a pleasant trip round from Tillbury Dock to the Mersey in one of the excellent steamers of the Bibby Line I had an hour to spare before my train left for London and I strolled down to the Landing Stage to see the passengers embark in the Cunard liner "Laconia" for Boston, or rather I should say the cabin passengers, for the poor steerage folk usually go on board while the vessel is in the dock or from tender in the Mersey before the vessel comes alongside. I know of few more interesting or animated sights than that presented by the embarkation or disembarkation of voyagers by these gigantic, almost awe-inspiring, Atlantic ships. One thing that strikes the on, looker is the variety of types. On a P. and O. vessel, for example, all the passengers are more or less of the same character. Here it was very different and as I remarked to a friend at the time many of those who thronged the landing stage preparatory to going on board looked as if they were starting for a day's outing; they were in appearance very like the people who some hours before left an adjacent berth in the excursion boat "Ben my Chree" for Douglas in the Isle of Man. All travellers by Atlantic boats are not millionaires. I was much amused in view of my reflection to read in Monday's papers the following:—"Mistaking the red and black funnels of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. for those of the Cunard Line of the same colours, a woman and three men who had booked passages to New York in the "Mauretania" embarked at Liverpool on Saturday in the "King Orry," bound for Douglas. They were well out in the Channel before they realised their mistake. Their excursion to Douglas will delay their journey to New York for a week." Although at least one of the persons who embarked on the 'Laconia" on the occasion I refer to was what I may call "jolly", far be it from me to suggest that the four travellers mentioned in the above quotation were intoxicated except perhaps by excitement, but such a mistake was a curious one for anyone to commit who had not been drinking liquid more powerful than water. I noticed that the officers of the "Laconia" who were very much in evidence, wore frock coats, uniform frock coats, of course and white kid gloves. I am told this is *de regueur* whenever one of these vessels leaves or arrives in port. Apropos of the Cunard.—I am told upon good authority that in case of the "Mauretania" and the "Lusitania" the owners must, on a voyage to and from New York, take £30,000 before they can realise a penny of profit! If there were no extravagantly ostentatious millionaires to pay incredible prices for elaborate and spacious suites of apartments how could these 40,000 ton ships be made to pay? Nobody has a greater admiration for the enterprise of the Liverpudlian than I have but I venture as an occasional visitor to utter a word or two of protest against what I must call the vandalism of allowing the finest building in Liverpool after St. George's Hall, to be utterly spoilt. I allude to the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board which were constructed at a cost of £283,000 and opened about six years ago. The style of the architecture is Renaissance and there is a fine dome, the height of which is 210 feet. The material is Portland stone. This splendid building which added dignity to the Liverpool side of the Mersey, has been completely spoilt from an aesthetic point of view by a sky scraper which has been erected since in line with and quite close to the Dock Board's offices completely dwarfing and overshadowing. That such an inquity should have occurred is most discreditable to the second port in the Empire but what can be expected in a city which tolerates such a statue as that of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown and could permit so ambitious a memorial to be put up in memory of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P.? "Mr. Smith was a worthy if somewhat narrow man and Liverpool does right to cherish the recollection of one who spent a useful life, but philanthropist as he was he scarcely deserved a monument that would not have been unsuited to perpetuate the glory of a Wellington and a Nelson Londoners, are often accused by self-satisfied provincials of being deficient or altogether wanting in civic spirit. I fancy there is as much civic spirit to be found in London as in Liverpool, at any rate among the people who are connected with its world-famed institutions. Outside their spheres of work Liverpool to Liverpudlians, men on change, and others, whose homes are miles from the scene of their daily labour, is no more than the city of London is to the merchants and bankers who have their residences in and beyond the suburbs, in these days mostly beyond the suburbs. I remember once speaking to a partner in our important Liverpool cotton firm about Sefton Park. He replied smilingly, "I believe there is such a place; but I never go near it." Perhaps if more men of his position concerned themselves in the local affairs of the city in which they have gained their wealth such an architectural disfigurement as that to which I have called attention above would not have been permitted. Of course, there are exceptions as the statues of William Rathbone and other local worthies testify. All things considered, I am inclined to agree with the minority of the City Fathers of Liverpool who, a few days ago, vainly objected to the decision to erect a conspicious monument at the Pierhead in memory of the Engineers who perished in the "Titanic." They did not, of course, complain of the project as such but only to the site chosen for the purpose. A more appropriate position they think should have been selected. As one Councillor said it can hardly be agreeable to the many people who are continually passing this spot in their way to and from the ocean going vessels to be reminded by what he called perhaps not very fabulously a whited sepulchre of the most tragic shipping calamity of our time and of the perils of the deep.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement in the Court Circular of the arrival at Balmoral Castle of Mr. Harold Cox. As a politician, Mr. Cox may not be the kind of man beloved of party whips but he is, perhaps, not the worse for that, and it must be gratifying to all who appreciate absolute sincerity and an entire absence of self-advertisement to see that one who possesses those qualities in a marked degree should be the recipient, of a rare compliment. A propos I believe there was a question at one time of Mr. Cox being invited to write the official account of the memorable Delhi Durbar. Evidently he is *persona grata* at Court.

The Pateti Banquet is to take place next Friday at the Frascati. The arrangements are in the hands of the Parsee Association of Europe.

THE FASHION IN LONDON FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

One of the most charming features of the present fashion is the amount of attention which is devoted to the youthful mode. It has long been recognised that the vogue which is suited to the woman of maturity, does not answer at all the needs of a young girl in budding womanhood. It so happens that the fashion this year has a marked tendency towards juvenile outlines, thus the difference in appearance between the young girl and her elder sisters is not so strongly marked as of yore. Youth, better than any other age, can do justice to beautiful materials, and soft colourings, and no amount of time and thought is ill spent, which is devoted to wielding these into a suitable setting for youthful charms.

THE CHARM OF WHITE.

It is universally recognised that white is youth's attribute, and this is as it should be as nothing can look so delightfully modest as an all white toilette. A girl is well advised to wear white while she may, as time will come when she will find herself unable to wear it unaccompanied by some touch of colour.

Some of the simple cross-over frocks, with their long graceful sleeves, and elegant wrap-over skirts, are really charming for a girl, and the popular cult of the wide sash helps tremendously towards that juvenile appearance, which it is not always easy to acquire, and at the same time remain in the fashion. The deep sash, draped slightly perhaps over one hip and tied in a large loose bow, either at the centre-back or front, gives an indescribable "cachet" to the white lingerie frock. Sometimes a girl chooses to wear a ceinture of her favourite colour, and this is quite permissible, if not attractive, when the same colour is introduced on her hat.

White crepe is very beautiful, and proves an admirable material for the debutante's wardrobe. For her light weight coat and skirts, she could not choose a nicer fabric than cream or natural coloured Shantung, which always appears in good style, and is very serviceable, as it can be cleaned quite easily.

The simplicity of her costume should be repeated by her hat, and here again the present "penchant" for the simple outline, and scanty trimming is eminently suitable for the girl; and she will find that the wide range which fashion affords for her choice is capable of infinite possibilities of adaption to her own individuality.

Our first sketch is illustrative of that dainty simplicity which distinguishes the young girl's frock this Autumn. Very charming is the dainty draped pannier skirt, and simple bodice, which is intended for expression in some pretty foulard with a wide sash of black satin.

The second sketch is a charmingly simple coat and skirt for the young girl. Very becoming to her slender line should be the cut-away coat with its simple revers of striped silk surmounted by a further collar of embroidered linen. The skirt is perfectly plain, and the buttons at the foot could be left unfastened if desired.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE

HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E

V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

S35. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

896. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

897. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The machine Gun Section of "B" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

898. Parade.—The Parade for "G" Company on Monday next, the 22nd instant, is cancelled.

899. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Connol Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

900. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test, return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

901. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

902. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" company:—

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.

Acty. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN

STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available this (Saturday) afternoon the 20th instant, a competition will be held commencing from 4-30 p.m.

VETERINARY LECTURE FOR OFFICERS N. C. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

3. The next lecture to be given by Mr. J. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S, will been Monday next, the 22nd instant, from 6 p.m. as the Corps Riding.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

4. The Corps being now armed with the Short Rifle, there will be Instruction Drill for all members of the Corps on Tuesday evening next, the 23rd instant, from 6 p.m. Members are kindly asked to make a special point of attending.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.

Acty. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 19th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	3
Total mortality from all causes		79

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE AISGILL RAILWAY DISASTER.

GRAPHIC STORIES TOLD BY SURVIVORS.

HANDS WAVING FURIOUSLY IN THE FLAMES.

In amplification of the reports of the Aisgill Railway disaster, which have already been received through Reuter we publish the following extracts from the reports which appeared in the *Times*:—

Aisgill Moor is one of the most desolate spots in England. It lies high up on the backbone of England, more than 1,000ft. above sea level, and the section of line on which the two expresses came into collison is only just short of the highest summit level of the Midland Railway. Aisgill is in the heart of the Pennines, on the borders of Westmorland and Yorkshire. Great limestone hills rise sheer from the little vale in which the hamlet lies.

The night was dark, but quite clear. There was no mist, and rain was not falling. Two Scotch expresses left Carlisle for London, within a few minutes of each other, one a Glasgow and the other an Edinburgh train. Both were of corridor type, both had sleeping cars attached, and both were well filled with passengers. Nothing worth recording happened to either train until they were engaged in the stiff climb from Kirkby Stephen. Then, before he had reached the summit, the engine-driver of the Glasgow train found that his steam was giving out. At Aisgill Bridge, where the winding moorland road which keeps company with the railway between Kirkby Stephen and Hawes Junction crosses the track, he was forced to pull up his train. It is the kind of thing that is liable to happen on all railways, but passengers, if they reflect on such a stoppage at all, show no anxiety, for while they are in that section they rely on the signalman not to let any other train into it. This section is about two miles long. The driver's last signals were at Mallerstang, on the other side of Wild Boar Fell, and he was within a quarter of a mile of the Aisgill signal-box, where he would find his next signals. Some of the passengers who were not asleep were somewhat surprised at the prolonged stoppage of the train in this inhospitable region. The guard walked along the train and reassured them by saying, "There is no steam, but it is all right."

THE COLLISION.

About ten minutes went by, and then the passengers were suddenly aroused by a furious whistling. The driver of the stationary train had just noticed an express racing round the curve towards his own, and was giving such warning as he could. The whistle screamed with an eerie monotony for several seconds, and the guard ran back along the line waving his lamp, but it was all to no effect. On came the second train at a high rate of speed. "My God, they are into us!" groaned an attendent in one of the corridors, and the collision with all its terrors of death and mutilation, had taken place. Sutherland, the signalman in charge of the Mallerstang box says that the signals were against the second train, as he had received no signal from Aisgill of the passing of the first. He was astonished, therefore, to see the second train tear past his cabin at full speed. He was helpless to avert the catastrophe which he feared was imminent, and he strained his ears for three minutes, which must have seemed a lifetime, until he thought he heard in the black stillness of the night the sound of a collision. The impact between the express and the stationary train was terrible and yet so stoutly built were the coaches that only three—two of the first train and one of the second—were seriously damaged. These three, however, were virtually wrecked, and it was in these that the dead and injured were found.

BURNING COACHES.

The spectacle a moment after the collision was a fearful one. The first coach of the second train had mounted on top of the tender of its engine. The engine had forced itself into the frame of the last coach of the first train, and this coach had in its turn been partially telescoped into the coach in front of it. The remainder of the coaches of the two trains, with the first engine, were practically undamaged. The second engine, too, sustained no vital damage, and it was eventually found possible to drive it away on its own wheels, but it was so situated, partially enclosed by two coaches, immediately after the accident that it was next to impossible to put its fire out. Then, when the uninjured passengers were recovering from the shock of the collision and beginning the work of rescue, flames were seen to shoot up from the wreckage. It is not known, it probably never will be known, whether any person was actually burnt to death. It is possible that the dead, who were found charred beyond recognition, had been killed outright by the violence of the collision and heroic endeavour to cheat the flames.

LACK OF WATER.

There was scarcely any water to be found. It was pitch dark on a loney moorland, and there was nobody to guide them even to Hell Gill Beck. By and by a shepherd of two and a farmer, awakend by the blaze in the sky, which soon list up the weird shapes of the mountain and made even stone hedges visible as by moonlight, ran to Aisgill Bridge and lent what help they could. But the passengers and the train officials—none of whom seems to have been killed, though the driver of the second train was badly injured—were for the first critical half-hour thrown upon their own resources. It was quickly seen that the fire could not be subdued. Fire-extinguishers were brought from the engine by a lady passenger, Miss Clark, who pluckily climbed on the foot-plate to fetch them. She succeeded in securing four, but three, according to her account, were useless, and the one that did work made no difference to the spread of the flames.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Five men soon came up on a light engine, but they too were powerless to stop the flames. The three wrecked coaches were ablaze, but the rest of the trains could be saved. The engine of the first train having drawn all but its last two coaches some distance on to safety, it was reversed and sent to the rear of the second train. There is drew away all but the first coach. Great difficulty was found in succouring the injured. One of the trains carried rescue tools and implements, and these were used to smash the wood-work that pinned down the injured passengers. An axe found by Captain Hill, one of the rescuers, proved invaluable. It was used so skilfully upon the first coach of the second train that the fire was confined to the front part, which was almost severed from the back, in which passengers had been travelling. In the end the fire practically consumed the other two coaches and the best part of the third. Doctors were telegraphed for, but the nearest medical man to this wild moor lives miles away. They came in time from Hawes and Kirkby Stephen but the worst had passed by that time and some of the injured were already on their way to distant hospitals for there are no infirmaries or nursing homes near Aisgill. It is the recital of these things that brings the horrors of this catastrophe so strongly home to one. The precise time at which the accident occurred is stated to have been 2.46, and the next two hours were crowded with frightful sufferings and with noble deeds. There were no doctors or hospitals, so the women among the uninjured passengers bandaged, nursed and tended the poor people whom the men brought from the imprisoning wreckage.

RESCUE OF A MOTHER.

Some extraordinary stories are told of the rescue work. Perhaps the most pathetic incident of all was the rescue of a mother with only one left out of four children who had travelled from Scotland with her. The rescued child was a 12 months old baby. It was not much injured and was handed to a lady passengor to nurse. Then the rescue party found the mother pinioned by the wreckage and the combined strength of eight people was needed to pull her out. She was very seriously hurt and as she was laid on a pillow in the little cutting she wept bitterly. Her tears were not however for her own sufferings but for her three children who she cried out again and again, were still under the wreckage. They poor bairns, were not seen alive again.

Mr. Ivan Thomas of Cardiff who worked manfully with the rescuers says that he saw at least three people under the burning coaches whom they failed to get out. They had to leave one poor fellow several times in order to stagger up the bank away from the smoke and flames and get fresh air. They finally succeeded in getting him out, badly injured, but still alive. Mr. Thomas, who was travelling in the same compartment with Miss Nan Clark, of Upper Norwood fortunately saw the express approaching in time to jump out with his fellow-passenger. They scrambled up the bank of the cutting, which is about 10ft. high. For a moment or two they expected the rain to rock over on to them. It was swaying from side to side, and finally gave one great shudder and came to rest. Then the two, joined by others, set to work to help their less fortunate fellow-passengers. Some of the windows in the wrecked coaches were actually not broken. Nobody knew how to broak them until Mr. Thomas thought of his golf clubs and started rescue work with them.

A BOY'S BRAVERY.

Miss Clark makes it clear that the fire originated with the engine. The line was littered with burning red-hot coal, and the flames were first seen in the wreckage right under the engine. The first man rescued was a man in mechanic's overalls, either the driver or the fireman of the second train. He was frightfully injured one fine incident is described in Miss Clark's own words thus?

"The next they got out was a little boy of 14 years, but I want you to say he was one of the bravest boys imaginable. He was very much injured and had an arm or his collar-bone broken, but he just said, 'Oh, I'm all right. Leave me alone and look after the others" He was splendid. He couldn't stir a limb, and yet he said, I can stand all right just now. Help the others."

Miss Clark was not only brave, but she showed a woman's resource. Before any rescue had been made she collected as many towels as she could from the train to relieve the sufferings of the injured, and spread all the cushions and pillows she could find by the side of the line. One of those she had helped to rescue came to her later, grasped her hand, with and said "You" are a pluchy little girl I only every man had been as brave as you were."

BURNT ALIVE.

Some of the latter narratives unhappily suggest that or one more passengers may have been burnt alive. At one point the rescuers, according to Mr. F. Maxted, saw two hands waving frantically in the flames. The men rushed to get hold of them, but found that owing to the heat and the passenger being heavily pinned down it was impossible to get him out. Every men turned away in silence, and some could not hold back their tears.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following is given as a complete list of the killed:—

Mr. John Paterson, aged 50, accountant, of Muswell-hill, London.

Muriel Scott Morrison, aged seven, Sheila Campbell Morrison, aged five and John Lees Morrison, aged three, children of Mr. William Morrison, of Marine-road, Southsea, civil engineer; Miss Jessie Ann Lees, his sister-in-law, aged 26; and Miss Wool, nursemaid to the children.

Miss Wilhelman Fragie, aged 32, nurse of Randolph-gradens, Broomhill, Glasgow.

Miss Rebecca Trail, aged 24, of Cato-street, Duddeston, Birmingham.

Miss Clare Sargant, aged 16, of Hever Mayfield-road, Sanderstead, near Croydom.

Mr. George M. Lindsay stockbrokers, Devonshire road Forest-hill, London.

Miss Jessie Lindsay, aged 17, daughter of Mr. G. M. Lindsay, Forest-hill London

Miss Carter, of Henley.

Miss Raggett, of Clerkenwell.

Mr. John Cockburn, aged 47, manager of an engineering works in Glasgow.

Mr. William Gardner, fitter, of Portman-street Glasgow.

THE INJURED.

The injured passengers are:—

Mrs. Beecham, of Burton, suffering from shock and injury to the right shoulder.

Nurse Michael, of Burton, who was with Mrs. Beecham, shook and face burned.

Mrs. G. Morrison, of Southsea, severe shock and injury to back.

Kitty Morrison, her daughter, head cut, not serious.

A. B. Pattison, of Bellshouston, Glasgow, right foot and leg burned. Doctor's report, going on nicely.

Sir Arthur Douglas, Bt., severely burned, Doctor's report, condition critical.

H. Patterson, Muswell-hill, broken arm and H. E. Smallwood of Messrs. Moore, Taggart, and Co., Glasgow.—Injured shoulders and arms.

Captain Hill—Injured wrist and leg.

Three other passengers slightly injure have returned to their friends.

Driver and fireman of second train escaped with severe shaking.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The forthcoming marriage of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur means that there will be a short autumn season in London this year. This will be welcome news to the tradespeople of the West End, who were rather badly hit by the sudden death of the late King of the Hellenes and the subsequent rather sudden collapse of the season. Already several dances are being arranged by those who, were it not for this wedding, would be staying at their country seats, while the list of Court festivities is likely to be quite a considerable one.

If present arrangements hold good, the whole of the Royal honeymoon will be passed within the United Kingdom, and will terminate with a short visit to Queen Alexandra at Sandringham. The bride and bridegroom propose to be in London early in December, when they will give a "house warming" at their new residence in Mount-street.

It is expected that in the course of time the King will assume the post of Colonel-in-Chief to every regiment in the Service that bears the title of "King's Own." This will include the Royal Scottish Borderers and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the home battalions of which are stationed at Dublin and Cork respectively. The Staffordshire Militia also claim the proudatitle of "King's Own," and hope that when His Majesty carries out his promised visit to the "Black Country" next year they will be permitted to be his bodyguard.

The aged Duke of Grafton, who yesterday motored from Euston Hall, his seat at Thetford, to Lowestoft, is quite a recent convert to automobilism. At one time he made a vow never to enter a motor-propelled vehicle, but desiring one day to get to an agricultural show quickly, he broke it, and covered a distance of thirty miles in an hour and a half.

The Earl of Carrick, whose forthcoming appearance at a London music-hall is announced, has for several years been in the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and holds the position of Inspector for Irish agricultural interests in this country, travelling all over England and Scotland and prosecuting those who seek to pass off foreign goods as Irish produce. He is at present in Scotland on holiday. The Earl, who succeeded to the Irish titles in 1909, and who was given an Imperial barony last year, will be forty in a few weeks. He and his sister married respectively another sister and brother, the children of Lieut.-Col. Henry Gore Lindsay, a descendant of the thirty-fourth Earl of Crawford. Not long ago Lord Carrick succeeded Lord Pirrie as Comptroller of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he is connected with various companies.

The health of the German Empress still continues to cause some unessiness, and it is quite possible that Her Majesty will retire entirely from the Court and that the Crown Princess will act as her representative in the future. Perfect rest and quietness have been enjoined upon the Empress, who now passes but little of her time in Berlin. The terrible accident to the Scottish express occurred on one of the most interesting stretches of railway in England. This portion of the line that between Settle and Carlisle occupied some seven years in construction, and involved the piercing of the great range of the Pennine Hills. No less than nineteen viaducts and thirteen tunnels were necessary, to say nothing of many lofty embankments and deep rock cuttings, involving an expenditure of some £3,000,000. The highest summit level is at Dent Station, where the railway is 1,145ft. above the level of the sea.

There is reason to believe that the Board of Admiralty has still under consideration the purchase of the new Turkish battleship "Reshadieh," which was launched at Barrowin-Furness Yesterday and that, if satisfactory terms can be arranged, the vessel will ultimately fly the white ensign in place of the Crescent. In some respects this vessel is an advance upon our own George V. class now passing into commission. Particularly is this the case with the guns in the secondary batteries, these being composed of fourteen 6-in. guns as against the same number of 4-in guns mounted in the British vessels.

Lord Halsbury, who celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday yesterday, is probably the only English Lord Chancellor who never went to school. Speaking at a dinner of the Authors' Club a few years ago, his lordship gave in unexpected personal reminiscence. "I remember with gratitude he said, "that I owe too my father, who was editor of the 'Standard' for a great number of years, all the education that I ever received. Speaking one quite confidentially here, I never was at school at all." Lord Halsbury holds the ancient post of Constable of Launceston Castle, to which he was appointed thirty years ago while representing the old Cornish borough. The castle is now in ruins, but it has had a strenuous history, and resisted the efforts of William the Conqueror for a time. It is the most picturesque spot in the former capital of the Duchy.

The French Foreign Legion, in which a large proportion of German recruits are reported to have recently enlisted, was for some years after the Franco-Prussian War barred against members of that nation, only natives of Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland being accepted. Not long after the restriction was withdrawn, the Legion received a notable accession in the person of Prince Albert Frederick of Prussia, who enlisted under the name of Albrecht, and died as a "legionnaire" at Geryville, in 1697. The Legion has also had in its ranks a former Colonel of Engineers in the Austrian Army. General Castagnary relates in his Memories that during the Mexican War the services of a priest were urgently needed. None other being available a private in the Foreign Legion volunteered to perform the priestly office, adding in confidential tones "You see General, before enlisting I was a bishop."

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Grand Lodge of England, at a meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Sept. 3, under the presidency of the Pro-Grand Master (Lord Ampthill), adopted with acclamation the following motion :—"That the sum of 300 guineas from the funds of Grand Lodge be voted for the purpose of presenting a suitable gift to Bro. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of his marriage with H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife, with the expression of the sincere congratulations of Grand Lodge to their Royal Highnesses and earnest good wishes for their long-continued happiness." No ceremonial programme for the royal wedding has yet been prepared.

Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Wolmer on the subject of the Chancellor's transactions in Marconi shares is made public. It opens with a letter dated from Criccieth, sent to Lord Wolmer by Mr. George, concerning a speech which had been made in the Newton division of Lancashire. Commenting in the correspondence in a leader the "Morning Post" says. "But the curious thing is that Mr. Lloyd George should have it so firmly in his head that the thing which matters is that the lost on the transaction. He insisted in his evidence with a pathetic emphasis that he had lost, and now he insists upon it again in his correspondence with Lord Wolmer. As a matter of fact, he did not lose on the transaction in question : he made £743., with 143 shares to his credit, by the sale of his original holding. Where he lost was on his own separate little gamble on May 22, when he had not the experience of the Isaac brothers to guide his erring footsteps. But all that is immaterial; if a burglar is accused of stealing silver and proves it to be plate, he is not thereby proving his innocence of the burglary. If Mr Lloyd George had made £3,000 instead of £743 by the first transaction he would not have been any the worse if he had lost £743 instead of making it, he would not have been any the better. After all, he intended to make money; he may, indeed, persuade some innocent and confiding creatures that the transaction was an investment; but he cannot hope to persuade even his public that he meant to lose when he took up these shares. Of course he meant to gain; and to take credit for losing is as if a man were to shoot at another and take credit for missing. He does not prove his intention ; he only proves that he is a bad shot. In the same way Mr. Lloyd George does not prove that he did not speculate but only that he speculated badly. When he was acting upon the advice of the contractor —received through the contractor's brother —and was buying shares at a favoured rate, he made money. On such terms and with such information anyone could make money. But when he was encouraged by this success to make a further plunge, as many foolish speculators do, then he lost the profit, he takes credit for the loss, and because his hands are empty asks us to believe that they are clean."

The Bishop of Chester has issued an appeal urging that everything should be done to give the electors an opportunity of pronouncing on the Welsh Church and Home Rule Bills at a general election before they are "forced through by the giant strength of the Parliament Act, wielded with a giant's ruthlessness on this its first trial."

The Trades Union Congress opened in Manchester on Sept. 1. the sitting on Sept. 3, held at Milton Hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Davis, an important debate took place on the Operation of the Trade Union Act, 1913, and its probable effect on definite political action by organised labour. A small minority who dissented from the resolution before the Congress were strongly criticised by delegates, who were favour of unions conducting political action. The proposition on the subject, which was submitted by Mr. W. B. Harvey, M.P., called the special attention of British organised labour to the "vital importance of the ballot that this is being taken under the Trade Union Act, 1913," which will determine whether political activities shall form part of the objects and functions of their trade societies," and strongly recommended all trade unionists to vote in favour of their unions undertaking political action in defence of labour rights.

The Dover Chamber of Commerce have unanimously approved the following resolution concerning the Channel tunnel :—"That having regard to the importance of the proposed Channel tunnel as a means of connecting the British and Continental railway systems for through traffic and securing the transport of a portion of the national food supplies in time of war which might otherwise be unobtainable by sea, this Chamber is in favour of the principle of construction of the proposed tunnel, subject to the necessary defensive safeguards, and urges the British Government to consider the project favourably under the existing circumstances." The President mentioned that it was proposed to erect a very large station at Dover, and as a consequence the work of distributing to the various centres the commodities arriving from abroad would be carried out in the town, involving the employment of of a considerable amount of labour. Mr. Finez, the marine superintendent of the Northern of France Railway at Dover, was of opinion that the construction of the tunnel would quadruple the cross-Channel traffic in the first year.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to be patron of the Anglo-American Exposition to be held at the White City, Sheph's Bush, next year, and the Duke of Teck to be President. Lord Cuzon, Lord Derby, Lord Rothschildf Lord Strathcona, Lord Weardale, the Lord Mayor, Sir Archibald Geikie, Sir William Mather, and Sir Edward Poynter will be vice-Presidents. All those who were elected at the Mansion House meeting last March to serve on the executive committee have accepted the position, including Lord Kintore (chairman), Lord Blyth (chairman of the organising committee), Sir John Cockburn, Lord Ratherham, and the Hon. Arthur Stanley M. P.

The report of the Council of the Welsh National Memorial to King Edward, takes the form of an organised campaign against consumption, states that, £187,596 of the £208,706 promised had been paid into the central fund on March 31 last. The number of persons who have had and are having treatment in hospitals and sanatoria is 585, and 1,560 persons have been seen, treated, or recommended for treatment by the tuberculosis physicians at the memorial institutes and visiting stations.

Lord Selborne unveiled the restored statue of William of Orange at Petersfield on Sept. 3, and in the course of his address said that when in South Africa he pointed out to the Boers that the national hero of Holland was also one of England's greatest Sovereigns. It softened the bitterness of defeat to remember that the time had been when England in her extremity had to look to Holland for a Sovereign.

The Lord Mayor has received from the High Commissioner of Canada the sum of £3,000, which the Dominion Government voted towards the Capt. Scott Memorial Fund.

At the little town of Wadebridge, Cornwall, there is a bridge of a unique character. Owing to the strength of the current ordinary stone foundations would not hold, and numerous devices were tried without success. Eventually bags of wool were sunk in the stream and the piles driven in, and this strange foundation has proved wonderfully firm and satisfactory.

An unusual burial incident is engaging the attention of the Workhouse Committee at Burton-on-Trent. A clergyman, it is stated, was notified that the body of an infant at the workhouse required burial. On the arrival of the funeral at the corporation cemetery he conducted the service, the coffin being lowered into the grave. It was found three days later that the body was still at the workhouse and the coffin over which the service was held at the cemetery proved to be empty. After the child's body had been placed in another coffin the interment took place, the funeral service being again read.

The Home Office has issued a return showing the number and natnre of experiments performed on animals in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1912 under licenses granted by the Home Secretary. Including sixteen whose licenses expired on Feb. 29, 1912, the total number of licensees was 598, and of these 151 performed no experiments. The total number of experiments was 83,599, being 11,604 less than in the preceding year.

Lord Roberts, who arrived in Aberdeen on Aug. 28, was on Aug. 29 presented with the freedom of the city, and in the course of a speech of acknowledgment paid a high tribute to Scottish soldiers. Lord Roberts, who was accompanied by his son-in law, Major Lewin, said he was conscious he was indebted in no small degree for the honour conferred upon him to the fact that throughout his career he had been closely associated with Scotish soldiers, and he was glad to think that his relations with them had always been of the most pleasant and most happy nature. Of the eight officers who held the positions of Commander-in-Chief in India during the forty-one years he was in the country four hailed from north of the Tweed—namely, Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) Sir Hugh Rosa (afterwards Lord Strathnairn) Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Donald Stewart. He was deeply indebted to these four generals, and he was glad to have that opportunity of expressing how much any success he might have been able to achieve was due to the experience he gained under them and the fine soldierly example given to him by those great men. Referring to the Scottish regiments, Lord Roberts said he had been struck by the kindly feeling which existed among the people of Scotland towards their brother soldiers.

The Atholl Gathering in the Castle Park, Blair Atholl, on Sept. 3, was one of the most successful held since the games were started ninety years ago. The weather in the morning was dull, but it cleared up early in the forenoon, and before the games started the sun shone out brilliantly.

An accident occurred on Sept. 1 on the North British Railway between Kinneil and Bo'ness in which considerable damage was done. A special goods-train from Bo'ness Junction came into collision at two o'clock with a stationary waggon loaded with grain opposite the distillery of Messrs James Calder and Co., Limited. The waggon was upset and the goods train derailed, but no one was injured. The movement for national peace and conciliation was, beyond comparison, the most priceless work for Ireland at the present moment. Mr. Redmond told them the King had consented to sign the Government of Ireland Bill on June 7 next, and that all difficulties as to Home Rule were at an end. If that were true, there could be no possible harm in smoothing the path of an Irish Parliament by cultivating in the meanwhile a more generous spirit of fraternity and toleration. But even making the daring assumption that the King would not only assent to the Bill, but that it would be actually enforced without a general election, the task of an Irish Parliament would be a desperate, if not an impossible, one, if something was not done in the meantime to mitigate the hostility of their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

The date of the All-Ireland meeting to be held at the Mansion House, Dublin, to formulate "a national protest against the latest effort to injure Ireland by the Cunard Company and the Postmaster-General" is Wednesday, Sep. 10. The Lord Mayor is inviting county and urban councils, chambers of commerce, mercantile associations, and harbour boards to send delegates to the meeting.

Serious loss of life followed the collapse of two old tenement houses in Dublin on Sept. 2, the Dublin correspondent of the 'Times' telegraphs. At ten o'clock five bodies had been dug out of the 'debris,' and it is thought that twenty others are buried beneath the tons of brick and mortar which are piled up in the street. The houses stood in one of the oldest parts of the city, at the back of the Four Courts and adjacent to the northern and southern police courts. There are many old tumble-down houses all over the district, which are inhabited by very poor working people. The two houses which fell were of four floors, and were occupied by twenty-five families. On Sept. 3 the same correspondent telegraphed :—Seven bodies were dug out of the ruins of the two houses which collapsed in Church Street last night, and an eight was found this morning.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The victory of the Allies over General Vandamme's army at Kulm has been commemorated by the erection of an imposing monument on the battlefield, which on Aug. 29, the centenary of the battle, was unveiled with due ceremony by the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the nephew of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

It is reported from Vienna that a ship has been purchased and further funds are being collected for an Austrian expedition to the South Polar regions. It is proposed that the expedition, which will be under the charge of Dr. Felix Konig, of Grass, should leave Trieste next May. The Academy of Science has given a large donation, and the Geographical Society has promised an annual subsidy towards the cost of the undertaking.

FRANCE.

The new Prefect of the Paris Police, M. Hennion, has lost no time in completely remodelling the organisation of the Paris Police force. The new scheme, which he has prepared with a view to decentralisation, came into force on Sept. 1, and M. Hennion on Sept. 2 addressed the newly appointed divisional commissaries on their duties.

It is stated that M. Delcasse will return to his post in St. Petersburg when his regular leave has expired, that is to say, about Oct. 20. The "Journal des Debats" does not think that the reports of his impending retirement from that post are correct.

M. Santos-Dumont, who was the first airman in Europe to fly a petrol-driven aeroplane, has decided to resume aviation.

GERMAY.

The annual autumn review by the Emperor William of the garrisons of Berlin, Spandau, Potsdam, and Charlottenburg took place on Sept. 2 on the Tempelhofer Feld. The weather was briliantly fine. The Zeppelin airship "Hansa" and a large number of aeroplanes circled over the field, and the parade itself was a magnificent pageant. The cavalry, however, were not in full strength, as disease has broken out among the horses of the Gardes du Corps.

The Emperor William on Aug. 29 reviewed at Breslau the Sixth Army Corps. His Majesty's visit to the famous city, whence King William III. called on the nation to rise against Napoleon, has been a complete success, and seems to have been one of the most brilliant incidents in the long series of centenary celebrations.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes a strange communication describing the competition for the Pommery Cup as a serious menace to Germany. The whole idea of the competition, it is said, was to accustom French airmen to the regions where they will be called upon to fly in time of war. In order to have a chance of winning the prize airmen have to fly across the German frontier, where they note the lie of the land and the positon of buildings.

The "Morning Post's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 1 :—In some unaccountable way the "Vorwarts," the central organ of the Socialist Party, has obtained possession of a confidential letter sent by several leading Parliamentarians to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which Herr von Jagow is asked to extend his patronage to a remarkale newspaper venture. From this letter and other information in possession of the "Vorwarts," it appears that a great daily newspaper is to the short launched bearing the title of the "Zeitung des Zeitungen." The Foreign Office has already subscribed 1,000 marks (£50), several large firms have promised subscriptions of 40,000 marks, and over 1,000,000 marks, (£50,000) is already in the hands of the company. The price of the new venture is to be 300 marks (£15) per annum ; a proof that its readers will be confined to big financial and industrial circles.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Bryan has informed Congressmen inquiring on behalf of their constituents that Mexico is responsible for damage to the property of Americans who have been compelled to leave the country. The indebtedness of Mexico will obviously be enormous : the aggregate of the foreign claims is estimated at over $500,000,000 gold.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphed from Panama on Aug. 29 :—The battle-cruiser *New Zealand*, Capt. Lionel Halsey, arrived at Panama to-day. Prince George of Battenburg is among the officers. Sir Claude Mallet, the British Minister, will give a reception for the officers at the Legation on Sunday, and a ball will be given at the Hotel Tivoli on Sept. 3 by the British and American residents. The officers will inspect the Canal works. The cruiser leaves on Sept. 4.

News from Panama was received on Sept. 1 at New York which shows that in spite of the landslides and other difficulties which have had to be overcome the work of preparing the Panama Canal for use is making real progress. According to the message, which is forwarded by Reuter, the last barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was destroyed by dynamite on Aug. 31 in the presence of a large number of persons, including the officers of his Majesty's ship "New Zealand." The charge consisted of 44,800 lb. of dynamite and threw great masses of mud and stone high into the air. On Sept. 2 dredgers began to remove the last barrier at the Atlantic end of the channel.

At least sixteen persons were killed and score or more injured in a collision which occurred early on Sept. 2 on the New York, New Heaven, and Hartford Railway near North Haven Connecticut.

JAPAN.

Reuter telegraphed from Tokio on Aug. 28 :—Extensive ruin has been caused by a typhoon in this part of Japan. Seores of persons have been killed and hundreds of bridges and houses destroyed, Seventeen children have been lost while climbing Mount Komagatake. Fifteen thousand houses have been submerged in Tokio alone. The railways have been damaged, and the crops have also suffered.

PERSIA.

According to Reuter the Treasurer-General has requested the Minister of Finance to authorise the engagement of eighty-two Belgians within the next fifteen months. If the application is successful the total number of foreign employees will be 124. The estimated additional cost to the Treasury will, it is believed, be not more than £36,000 annually.

The "Times" Teheran correspondent telegraphed on August 31 :—The Persion Government is favourably inclined towards the Russian suggestion that Salar-ed-Dowleh should be brought under escort to Teheran, that his property should be restored, and tha the should be granted a pension smaller than that originally offered to him, on his undertaking to live permanently abroad. The Government is anxious that he should leave the country before the return of the Regent. All action with regard to the re-constitution of the Cabinet is postponed until the arrival of the Regent.

A later message says :—The Persian Government is prepared to grant Salar-ed-Dowleh a pension of 8,000 tomans and to restore whatever estates are incontestably his property. Salar-ed-Dowleh is protesting vehemently against being brought to Teheran or compelled to leave Persia. While ready to give way on the first point, the Government is not likely to relent on the second. A doctor, who has examined him, has pronounced him to be consumptive.

Telegraphing from St. Petersburg the "Times" correspondent states :—The final delimitation of the Turco-Persian frontier will be carried out by a mixed commission, of which Mr. A. C Wratislaw, Consul-General in Crete, and Capt. F. E. Wilson, assistant political officer at the Bushire Residency, will be the British members. The principal Russian member will be M. Minorsky, from the Russian Embassy in Constantinople.

(Continued on page 15.)

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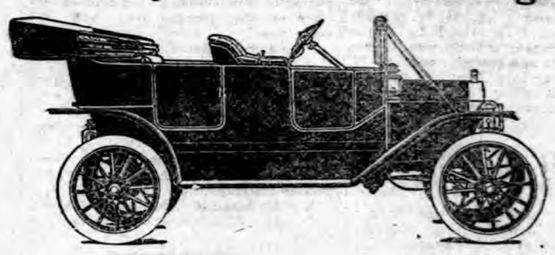

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Sept. 2.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Commands.

To be a Brigade Commander—Major-Gen. C V F Townshend, C B, D S O, British Service, vice Major-Gen A Wallace, C B, I A June 30.

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

To be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—Col F A Hoghton, I A, vice Brig. Gen O B S F. Shore, D. S O, I A June 30.

Brigade Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Major H J P Browne, 5th Goorkha Rifles, vice Major C F. Dobbs, 94th Infantry June 23.

Personal Staff.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Northern Army—Sec. Lieut J L Willcock's, 2nd batt Black Watch Royal Highlanders July 13.

War Office, Sept. 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) D. Henderson, CB., DSO., from Director of Military Training at the War Office to be Director-General of Military Aeronautics, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (Sept. 1).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Cap. C N. French, Hampshire Regt., from Staff Officer. (General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade) to the Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff officer), vice Major R G. Parker, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) (Aug 22)

Royal Military Academy—Capt. V. Asser, D S O., R A., from Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, to be Adjutant, vice Major H J A. Mackey, M V O. (Aug 26.) The following promotions and appointments to take place:—Capt. R W. Bradley, D S O., South Wales Borderers, an Officer of a Company, to be Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Capt. V. Asser, D S O. (Aug. 26); Lieut. W W. Gillum, R A., an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, to be advanced from Class B to Class A, vice Capt. R W. Bradley (Aug 26); Lieut. B L. Burke, R A., to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, and to be seconded, vice Lieut. W. W. Gillum (Aug 26); Lieut. T., McLeod, R A., to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, and to be seconded, vice Lieut. R P G. Begbie, R A. (Aug 27).

Army Service Corps Training Establishment—Lieut M S Brander, A S C, to be Assistant Instructor, vice Major H B Airey (Sept 1.)

Royal Army Medical College—Major S L Cummins, R A M C, to be an Assistant Professor, vice Capt J C Kennedy, M D (Aug 22.)

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Sec Lieut E St B Kirkley to be Lieut May 9.

1st Royal Dragoons—Lieut G P L Cosens is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army Aug 13; Sec Lieut the Hon J L R Sclater-Booth to be Lieut Aug 13.

3nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Sec Lieut on probation G J R Cooper to be Sec Lieut Sept 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following superny Capts are restored to the establishment:—C J Everard Aug 31; H R Adams Aug 31; R V Douglas Sept 1.

The following superny Lieuts are restored to the establishment:—B H Elliott (Aug 31); J L R Carey (Aug 31); V Darke Brockman (Sept 1).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col C C J Pery, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Half-pay List (Sept 1).

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Sec Lieuts:—E W Ruse (Aug 1), G D De 'Ath (Aug 10)

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following to be Flying Officers:—Capt W Picton-Warlow, Welsh Regt; Lieut U J J D Bourke, Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Inf; Lieut G E Todd, Welsh Regt; Lieut H M Rodwell, Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorks Regt; Lieut T W Mulcahy-Morgan, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); Lieut R P Mills, 5th batt Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt); Sec Lieut A Shekleton, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Sec Lieut M J Gill, R A Note.—The above-named officers to be seconded.

Sec Lieut E N Fuller, R F C (S R) and Sec Lieut C W Wilson, R F C (S R), (Aug 14).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg to be Lieut (Aug 15).

Infantry.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut J S Knyvett to be Lieut (Aug 20).

Cheshire Regt—Lieut R F Loder-Symonds to be Capt (Aug 2).

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut H F Stoneham to be Lieut (April 23).

Welsh Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut G W Egerton is antedated to Aug 3; Sec Lieut C H Dundas to be Lieut (Aug 13).

Admiralty, 2nd September.

Chief Carpenter Charles Alfred Hoare has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st August.

Admiralty, 3rd September.

Chief Gunner Arthur George Harrington has promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 23rd August.

War Office, 5th September.

Regular forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., from Commanding the Welsh Division Territorial Force, to command the Lond n District, vice Lieutenant-General Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. Dated 3rd September.

Colonel Charles B Little, from the half-pay list, to be an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel R. J Pinney. Dated 2nd September.

Colonel The Honourable Francis R Bingham, from a Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Colonel C. G. Henshaw. Dated 3rd September.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy Captain Samuel H. Cowan, Royal Engineers, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major A B R Hildebrand, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Drake is placed on the half-pay list at his own request, under the provisions of Article 271, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909, Dated 5th September.

Major Robert Geoghegan retires on retired pay. Dated 6th September.

Lieutenant Godfrey B. Stallard resigns his commission. Dated 6th September.

Captain Greville H. R. Blount to be an Adjutant, vice Captain G. T. Hamilton, seconded. Dated 29th July.

Lieutenant Middleton J. K. O'Malley is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 16th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Courtenay R. Kelly. Dated 15th July. Philip L. Holbrooke. Dated 6th August Captain Thomas F. P. Morgan retires on retired pay. Dated 6th September.

Lieutenant James D. D. Brancker to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 27A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909. Dated 29th August.

Foot Gurds.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant Lord Robert E. Innes-Ker resigns, his commission. Dated 6th September.

Infantry.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant John C W MacBryan resigns his commission. Dated 6th September.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Frederick A. Breul retires on retired pay. Dated 6th September.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Lieutenant Hugh J Segrave is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd July.

Second Lieutenant Kingsley J P Oliphant to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd July.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Arthur J. Clifton from the Army Service Corps, to be Lieutenant. Dated September.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Henry P. Burn is seconded for service as an Adjutant Territorial Force. Dated 18th August.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant John Ebenezer Dravsadale, from, The Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th September.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hall is placed on retired pay. Dated 3rd September.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable Francis R, Bingham, from the Royal Artillery; to be Colonel. Dated 2nd June.

Captain David Lynch, half-pay list, is retired on completion of a period of five years on the half-pay list. Dated 3rd September.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Alfred De Phoenix resigns his commission. Dated 6th September.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 6th September.

William Stanley Edwards, late Cadet, Reading University College Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

Arthur Lansdale, late Cadet, Sheffield University Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

BY THE MAIL.

(Continued from page 14.)

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Canadian Conservation Commission has issued a report condemning the project, involving millions of dollars, to dam the St. Lawrence River at Long Sault Rapids. A charter has already been obtained from New York State, and several efforts have been made to secure a charter also from the Canadian Government, but so far without success. The scheme proposed to furnish power to Eastern Ontario and Quebec.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Barberton Branch of the South African Party has sent a resolution to Mr. Hull and General Botha recording complete disagreement with the tenor of a speech made by Mr. Hull at the banquet to General Hertzog in Johannesburg on Aug. 21, and especially disapproving of a reference by Mr. Hull to the possibility of the disappearance of the toast of the King from South African banquets.

The resolution also repudiates all sympathy with Mr. Hull's admiration of General Hertzog.

Capt. Kelsey and a party of five started from Cape Town on Aug. 25 on their expedition to Cairo in British-built motor-cars. The administration bade the party farewell.

Official figures just published show that the decrease in one of the companies working profit for July, in consequence of the strike, was over £3,00,000, compared with that of May which was the previous thirty-one days month. The mines spent nearly £3,00,000 less in cash on the reef, and five companies conducted operations at a loss of £34,000, against a profit of £52,000 in May.

AUSTRALIA.

The British members of Parliament who are visiting Australia arrived at Sydney on Sept. 2, and were welcomed by a number of members of the Federal Parliament. The Lord Mayor gave a reception and luncheon in their honour.

The "Morning Post's" Sydney correspondent says that the figures with regard to enrolments under the Defence Act indicate that there is increasing readiness on the part of lads and young men here to comply with the compulsory service provisions of the measure. Of 17,194 eighteen-year-old young men who were due to join the citizen forces at the beginning of July 16,849 responded. One town has a unique record, every lad liable having enrolled. On 144,536 senior cadets only 2,937 have failed to respond.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington correspondent of the 'Times' telegraphed on Aug. 29:—The New Zealand Ministers and members entertained the British Parliamentary visitors at luncheon to-day. Great enthusiasm was displayed. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, said that Lord Emmott was the first member of the Home Government whom they had had an opportunity of welcoming. He urged the frequent interchange of visits between statesmen. Lord Emmott, in reply, regretted the shortness to their stay, but said that the warmness of the welcome was compensation.

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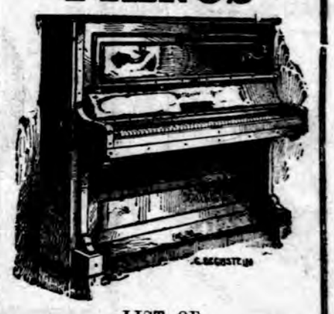
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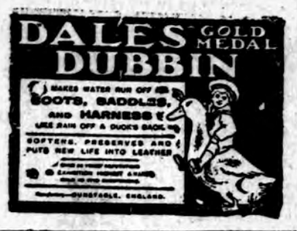

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CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicines can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited; by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Bomjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM F. KEYMER & Co., 89, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.